

# ARMY



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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. R. S. Mackenzie having received a two months' extension of his leave, the protracted changes in commands will of course be still further deferred.

PROMOTION in the Medical Department is not much quicker than in the line. It has taken Surg. Hammond almost 36 years to get to colonel, and Surg. Norris 30 years to become a lieutenant-colonel.

By recent transfer, Lieut. Silas Wolf, 4th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bridger, will join for duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

MAJOR James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, has left Arizona for a month's leave.

LIEUT. W. A. Dinwiddie, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is still in poor health, and it is doubtful if he will rejoin his regiment for several months to come.

CAPT. G. F. Barstow, 3d U. S. Artillery, of pleasant Fort Schuyler memory, will take his battery to St. Augustine, Tampa being no longer a military station.

MAJOR James Gillis, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe in the early part of the week from a brief leave.

CAPT. W. F. Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe Dec. 20 from a short leave.

LIEUT. C. B. Thompson, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, M. T., visits the East to remain probably until March, 1883.

CAPT. Henry Erben, U. S. N., so long identified with the school ship *St. Mary's*, relinquishes command of her to Commander Edwin M. Shepard, and goes on waiting orders. The citizens of New York have a high appreciation of Capt. Erben's efficient and valuable services as commander of the *St. Mary's*, and his earnest and energetic efforts for the professional and personal success of the boys committed to his charge. His successor is well qualified to continue the work.

The Loyal Legion, Commandery District of Columbia, at a recent meeting adopted resolutions in memory of the late Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N., submitted by a committee consisting of Rear-Admiral Ammen, Commodore English, and Capt. Fillebrown, U. S. N. After recounting the services of the deceased officer, the resolutions say: "He was an officer of unusual activity and intelligence, of a warm and genial disposition, kind and sympathetic towards his subordinates, and courteous to all with whom he came in contact; abounding in professional knowledge and experience, and possessing the faculty of using and communicating it, he was a reliable adviser and a valuable member of the Engineer Corps. After an honorable service of thirty-seven years, his useful career was abruptly closed by a sad accident, which has deprived us of the companionship of a loyal and efficient officer, possessed of more than ordinary attainments, an accomplished gentleman and a genial friend. We hereby extend to the family of our deceased Companion our warmest sympathy in their bereavement; always cherishing his memory and sharing with them appreciation and admiration of his many virtues." At the same meeting resolutions were adopted in memory of Major R. M. A. Hawk, U. S. V., saying: "With a character noble, manly, and generous, with a nature remarkably free from guile of any sort, Major Hawk was faithful, just, and true in all the relations of life. In his death this Order has lost a kind, courteous, and genial Companion, his constituents a valued public servant, and the country a sterling patriot."

CAPTAIN S. B. M. Young, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, is on a visit to Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIEUT. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer Officer on the staff of Gen. Pope, is on a visit to Denver, Col.

LIEUT. Wm. Ennis, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 22, from a short leave.

The advent this week of Lancaster's Light Battery of the 3d Artillery, at San Antonio, completes the list of stations for light batteries in recent orders. Sanger's, of the 1st, at Presidio, San Francisco; Taylor's, of the 1st, at Vancouver Barracks; Rodger's, of the 2d, at Washington Barracks, D. C.; Williston's, of the 2d, at Fort Leavenworth; Sinclair's, of the 3d, at Little Rock; Lancaster's, of the 3d, at San Antonio, or possibly Fort Clark temporarily; Throckmorton's, of the 4th, at Fort Adams, Smith's of the 4th, at Fort Snelling; Brewerton's, of the 5th, at Fort Hamilton; Rawles's, of the 5th, at Fort Omaha.

LIEUT. George H. Paddock, 4th U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., from leave, and assumed the duties of Post Ordnance Officer in place of Lieut. H. A. Schroeder, left for Wille's Point.

LIEUT. C. P. Elliott, 13th Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence affairs at Fort Selden, New Mexico.

COL. H. M. Lazelle, 13th Infantry, has assumed command of Fort Craig, N. M., and is getting settled at that post.

SURG. W. S. Tremaine, U. S. A., returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., the latter part of this week, from leave.

GEN. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., enjoys the change from Texas to Santa Fe, and finds plenty to do in managing the

affairs of the District of New Mexico. He has an excellent assistant in his regimental adjutant, Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. A. G., of the District.

The *Leavenworth Times* says: "The remains of Arthur Hathaway, the only son of Captain and Mrs. Hathaway, who died recently at Fort Keogh, Montana, arrived December 14 for interment in the National Cemetery. Captain Hathaway was post quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth during Gen. Miles's command at the post, and their many friends at the fort and city will deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their sore affliction. The funeral took place December 15. Lieutenant Pope, 5th Infantry, had charge of all arrangements.

The *Vancouver Independent*, of Dec. 7, says: Major D. C. Poole, Pay Department, registered at Headquarters on Monday. Major J. P. Canby, Pay Department, made an official visit to Dept. Headquarters last week. Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., engaged in military telegraph construction, was at Headquarters this week, returning to Fort Townsend Tuesday. A telegram was received, Dec. 6, from Washington announcing the birth of a son to the wife of Gen. Miles, Department Commander. Congratulatory messages have been sent from many friends at Headquarters, and Vancouver Barracks hails with joy the new recruit.

The *Pioneer Press* says: Paymaster Whipple, U. S. A., and his clerk, Mr. B. J. Such, left for Fort Keogh Dec. 15. Mr. Such will be able to while away the tedious hours of frontier life which may fall to his lot by the use of brush and palette, in which he is an adept. A portrait in oil of a little son of Major Guy V. Henry, of the 9th Cavalry, has been exhibited by Mr. Such during his stay in St. Paul, and has been much praised for its faithfulness of detail, richness of coloring, and general breadth of treatment.

The *Silver City Southwest*, adverting to the illness of Captain H. Humphreys, 15th U. S. Infantry, and that of Mrs. Humphreys from grief, says: "Colonel and Mrs. Humphreys are still young in years, and this two-fold calamity that divides them, ere the grave closes on either, is too sad for words to depict. He was a model officer and gentleman, and she was a noble, beautiful woman. Their attachment to each other was that of lovers."

The *San Francisco Report*, says: "Festivities are the order of the day at the Presidio and at Mare Island. At the Presidio the "Friday evenings" are again in successful vogue. A ball took place Dec. 8, and Dec. 15, a cotillion party is to take place. City guests are numerous at the popular headquarters. The officers of the *Wachusett* have cards out for a german, and the next Mare Island Literary takes place on the 14th at Capt. Boyd's residence."

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Captain D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Terre Haute, Indiana.

ASST. Surgeon J. M. Bannister, U. S. A., has joined at Camp on White River, Colorado.

PAYMASTER J. W. Wham, U. S. A., visited old friends in Omaha, Dec. 13, on his way east.

The *San Francisco Report*, of December 9, says: "Gen. and Mrs. Pitcher will remain in the city several weeks. Captain Wherry, Chief A. D. C. to Major Gen. Schofield, has arrived. Major Randol, 1st Artillery, has been spending a few days at Los Angeles and the vicinity. 2d Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, has gone to Fort Walla Walla, where he has been assigned to duty. Lieutenant Terrett, 5th Infantry, formerly of Angel Island, but now stationed at Fort McDermitt, Nev., has been in the city during the week. Lieut. Aleshire, of the 1st Cavalry, is in the city from Fort Walla Walla, on his way to Fort Bidwell, to which latter post he has been transferred. Lieut. Hutton, 8th Infantry, who has been spending a leave of absence at San Jose, was in the city during the week. He left on Thursday for Fort Yuma, where he has been ordered to relieve Lieut. R. F. Ames, who goes east on six months' leave."

UNDER General Orders 90, A. G. O., of last August several changes will take place early in January in the commands of our light artillery batteries, so as to give all the captains of artillery their turn of these generally desirable commands.

The biennial general meeting for the election of officers of the Military Service Institution, U. S., will be held on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1883, at 1 p. m. The Secretary, Gen. Rodenbough, announces that nominations for a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, a vice-treasurer, an assistant secretary, and sixteen members of council, may be sent to his office in sealed envelopes (marked "ballot") by those unable to be present.

MAJOR E. B. Grimes, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to St. Louis.

LIEUTS. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cavalry, and Corwin Sage, 17th Infantry, of Fort Yates, registered in St. Paul Dec. 14, and left Dec. 15 for the East.

PROFESSOR C. E. Munroe, of the U. S. Naval Academy, delivered an interesting lecture on "Explosives," December 14, before the Department of Science and Arts of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, at Cincinnati. A large audience was present. The accomplished lecturer gave several experimental illustrations, having of late years devoted much attention to the subject of explosives for torpedoes.

LIEUT. W. P. Vose, 2d U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Battery L of his regiment, at Fort McHenry, Md.

We congratulate Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, U. S. A., one of our most promising young officers, upon his transfer to the Ordnance Corps, for which his ability well qualifies him.

Mrs. McIntosh widow of General J. B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, was married, December 14, at Cincinnati, to Doctor Brooks F. Beebe, Assistant U. S. Marine Surgeon. The ceremony was quiet but distinguished.

PAYMASTER J. P. Willard, U. S. A., was to leave Buffalo, the latter part of this week, for a Christmas visit to Troy, N. Y.

LIEUT. Michael O'Brien, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Warren, Mass., will spend Christmas and New Year's in New Mexico.

MAJOR A. C. Wildrick, 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived this week at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to assume command of that post.

The large number of officers now at Fort Omaha, Neb., headed by Colonel Carlin and Major De Russy, makes that post quite gay, and the social features of the season, hospitality and good cheer, were never more observed at the post.

The recent explosion at Governor's Island, by which two soldiers lost their lives and two were severely wounded, rendering amputation of left arm necessary, has well nigh passed out of public mind, but it is gratifying to observe that the residents of the Island—officers, ladies, soldiers and citizens—have not forgotten or neglected the two survivors, Privates Olunas and Sidner. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, an amateur performance was given at the Governor's Island Theatre, by which in the neighborhood of \$200 were realized. The performance commenced with the amusing piece, "My Uncle's Will," Lieut. Young being the Mr. Barker, Mr. Jas. G. Janeway the Chas. Cashmore, and Miss M. C. Jones the Miss Marigold. Next followed the "Happy Pair," Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton being represented by Mr. E. B. Silvers and Mrs. Foster. A recitation, "Little Hero," by Mr. Silvers, concluded a performance of excellence. Mrs. Foster and Mr. Janeway we have seen before, and each time with increasing admiration of their dramatic talent. Miss Jones and Mr. Silvers acted and spoke most commendably, Mr. Silvers's recitation being deemed by many the gem of the evening. On Wednesday evening, January 10, a ball is also projected for the benefit of the two soldiers named, which is expected to produce substantial results.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, R. I., visited New York this week on leave, and will spend the holidays with friends at New London, Conn.

COLONEL G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of New York, visited Baltimore this week, on official duties.

LIEUT. Frank Michler, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on completion of his Engineer duties at General Howard's headquarters at Omaha, will visit the East on a few weeks' leave.

MAJOR G. M. Brayton, 15th U. S. Infantry, presided this week over a general court-martial at Fort Pembina, Dakota.

A. A. SURGEON Melchor Gist Cockey, U. S. Army, of Fort Supply, is visiting his parents near Cockeysville, Md.

SURGEON Charles H. Alden, U. S. A., temporarily in St. Paul, has been assigned by Gen. Terry as post surgeon of Fort Yates, Dakota.

COLONEL Edmund Rice, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, comes East to spend the holidays with friends in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

GENERAL Grant presided at a dinner at the Union League Club, New York, on the evening of December 19, to Prince Taruhito of Japan and his staff.

COLONEL G. L. Andrews, 25th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, December 19.

LIEUT. A. O. Blunt, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Saturday of this week, to take his Christmas dinner with friends.

LIEUT. John P. Wisner, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave for a few weeks from Fort Monroe, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, December 20.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howard gave a reception at their residence at Omaha, which, being the first since their arrival in that city, was largely attended by officers, ladies and citizens. Adverting to the occasion, the *Omaha Herald* says: In the course of the evening several pretty songs were sung. The ballad, "Lovely Spring," by Miss Maud Powell, daughter of Major Powell, 4th Infantry, was the first one given, and was presented with precision and grace. Miss Powell has a soprano voice of much sweetness and culture, and will be gladly welcomed into our musical circles. Miss Etta Wilson sang "Across the Sea," a pretty little air by Gabriel, that was very acceptable. Then Lieut. Luigi Lomia, U. S. A., sang in his native tongue the beautiful "Infelice," by Verdi. This was received with so much delight and applause that he was compelled to sing again, and he chose the selection from "La Sonnambula," "As I View These Scenes So Charming." Lieut. Lomia has a wonderful baritone voice—large, round, smooth and sweet, and he entered upon his songs with vim and zeal. Altogether it was a magnificent success, and, as General and Mrs. Howard's fame as entertainers had preceded them, our society has reason to congratulate itself upon the acquisition. It is to be hoped they may find Omaha an agreeable place socially to live, by receiving from its society a hearty and cordial welcome.



GENERAL MacKenzie has selected Lieut. Joseph H. Dorst and Alexander Rogers, 4th U. S. Cavalry—his old regiment—as his aides, and they have been ordered to Santa Fe to report by letter to the General, now East on leave. The severance of Lieut. Dorst from the regimental adjutancy will be regretted by the regiment, as he has ably filled the position for nearly five years.

CAPT. D. M. Taylor, A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a trip to Washington.

THE *Omaha Herald* says General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is "now a military citizen of our State and city, and a prominent part of our social and religious life, as well as a leading factor in our general affairs."

THE *San Francisco Report*, advertising to the arrival Dec. 10 at San Francisco of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, says: "Col. Tourtellotte's long vigil was brought to a happy close. The *Comus*, with the Princess and the Marquis on board, was coming in. The salute from Alcatraz was a royal one of twenty-one guns, the *Comus* had replied by dipping the proud cross of St. George three stately dips and soon Col. Tourtellotte was ascending the side of H. B. M.'s steel corvette, followed by the British Consul and Col. Wherry, U. S. A., the latter being Major-Gen. Schofield's chief aid, and officially representing him. At 12:30 the General *McPherson* brought everybody ashore and the vice-regal party took possession of thirteen rooms at the Palace Hotel. The *Comus* manned its yards and banged out its compliments as the distinguished personages steamed away from its side. Col. De Winton underwent the usual interviewing ordeal after arrival at the Palace and calm once more settled over the court-yard."

GENERAL W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., and Miss Rachel Sherman arrived in New York early this week, and took apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Monday he spent visiting friends in New York, and on Tuesday he paid a visit to Major General Hancock, at Governor's Island. On his arrival at the Island he was received by the General and his staff, and the regulation salute was fired in his honor. The troops were in readiness for a review, but it was not called for. After a brief stay General Sherman, accompanied by General Hancock and members of the committee on Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, paid a visit to Bedloe's Island and examined the site on which the statue is to be erected. Afterwards the party returned to Governor's Island, took lunch with General Hancock and spent a pleasant time, divested of all formality. General Sherman returned to New York in the afternoon, and on December 20 left for Philadelphia, to visit his married daughter, and also to attend the banquet of the New England Society. The statement having been revived this week that General Sherman would relinquish command of the Army next year to General Sheridan, he was interviewed on the subject while in New York, but declined to say anything in the matter.

A NEWSPAPER desires us to believe that "an old artillery horse, drawing a hearse in Cleveland, hearing the bugle of some artillery in a field which he was passing, dashed in and whirled his hearse into the line of guns in first class style, looked much disappointed when the cannoners did not unlimber the coffin, and was led away a saddened old veteran." What an old soldier he must have been.

GEN. E. W. Hinks, U. S. A. (retired), residing in Arizona, having last May written a personal letter to the Secretary of War, charging misconduct upon certain Army officers, which had resulted in bringing contempt upon the Army in Arizona, the Adjutant General, in a recent official letter, said: "The General of the Army informs you that after a full investigation of the matters contained in your letter, which are in every particular controverted by the statements of numerous gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned the Governor of Arizona, he is constrained to advise you to mind your own business and not meddle in the affairs of the lawful military authorities of Arizona." General Crook has given official publication of the letters to the officers reflected upon.

THE California Commandery Loyal Legion held their periodical dinner, December 20, at the Maison Dorée, which was well attended and an enjoyable affair.

MAJOR Thomas H. Norton, U. S. Army (retired), was married December 12, at Hammondsport, N. Y., to Miss Nellie Wheeler, and shortly afterwards left for Wheeling, W. Va., via Washington.

GEN. Evelyn Wood, British Army, has arrived in Egypt to take command of the Khedive's new forces.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., Mrs. Dunn, and two children, arrived in New York, December 16, from Europe, on the *Celtic*. Their return was hastened by the illness of Mrs. Dunn's father, the Hon. Lot M. Morrill.

LIEUT. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to report this or early next week to Chief Signal Officer Hazen, U. S. A., at Washington, for duty in his office as disbursing officer for the Signal Corps.

GEN. W. W. Burns, U. S. A., attended the third annual meeting of the National Agricultural Association, last week, at Chicago, and delivered an interesting address on the "Preservation of Moisture for Seasonable Rainfall."

THE *San Francisco Report*, of Dec. 9, says: "Paymaster and Mrs. Foster and Lieutenant Gilmore, of the *Monocacy*, Asiatic Squadron, will arrive from China on the next steamer. Paymaster's Clerk F. B. Maloney arrived from China on the *Gaelic*, and proceeded east to report and settle accounts."

LIEUTS. S. S. Pague and W. F. Blauvelt, 15th Infantry, of Fort Randall, D. T., have started East on leave, to remain until February next.

THE *Leavenworth Press*, referring to the Senate confirmation of Major-General Pope's promotion, says: "The Senate did the job promptly, not grudgingly, did it well, and did it unanimously. This is in response to the universal judgment of the people."

ASST. Surgeon-Gen. Robert Murray, U. S. A., at present serving on Gen. Hancock's staff, has been the recipient of numerous congratulations on his well deserved promotion.

LIEUT. H. L. Haskell, 12th U. S. Inf., left Plattsburg Barracks this week for San Francisco on private business, expecting to return about the middle of January.

LIEUT. W. B. Pease, 9th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from leave spent in the East.

GEN. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., arrived at Governor's Island Thursday of this week, and assumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

LIEUT.-COL. Alexander Piper, 3d U. S. Artillery, was to start this week from New York for St. Augustine to assume command of St. Francis Barracks and of his regiment.

THE *Louisville Commercial* says: "Maj. A. C. Osterman, of the quartermaster's depot, Jeffersonville, has just received the sad intelligence of the death of his father, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Osterman was the father of sixteen children, of whom the Major and one brother are the only survivors."

CARDS are sent us announcing the marriage of Lieut. Vasa E. Stolbrand, 13th U. S. Infantry, late of Fort Leavenworth, to Miss Nellie Bishop. The ceremony took place at Jacksonville, Ill., December 13, and was a quiet but distinguished affair.

LIEUT. Geo. S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave until next spring from Washington Barracks, D. C., registered at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago on his way East.

COL. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ludington, registered at the Hotel Brighton, Paris, France, December 17.

LIEUT. A. L. O'Brien, 2d U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave from the West, is visiting friends at Governor's Island and New York City this week.

Mrs. W. H. Gilder, who was connected with the Schwatka Arctic expedition, and later became a member of the Rodgers search party, sent in quest of the *Jeanette*, has prepared an account of this expedition, which will be published by Scribner's Sons, with a number of important illustrations from original sketches by the author.

"A FRIEND of the Army," in a letter this week to the *New York Herald*, advocates the granting of public quarters to retired officers as an act of justice, considering they have given the best years of their lives to the service of the Government. He says when they reach an age at which they most need the comforts of a home they are deprived of their quarters and lose one-fourth of their pay and many other advantages which they had when on active duty, and all this at a time when house rent and the necessities of life are so high.

MAJ.-GEN. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., visited friends in Chicago in the early part of this week.

COL. C. L. Best, U. S. A., in New York city, this week, will probably not rejoin at Fort Warren, Mass., until February next. In the meantime Capt. John Egan, 4th U. S. Artillery, is in command of that post, and Maj. Graham, of Fort Preble is the senior officer present with the regiment.

GEN. Crook has made a good selection in the appointment of Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, 1st U. S. Infantry, as general instructor of rifle practice in the Department of Arizona.

CAPT. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Artillery, left St. Augustine, Fla., for San Antonio this week with his battery.

CAPT. E. B. Atwood, quartermaster at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, has left there for a few weeks to spend the Christmas holidays with friends.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th Cavalry, now in the East, will not rejoin his regiment until late next spring.

LIEUT. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton this week to spend the holidays with friends.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., delivered an interesting lecture on the "Channel Improvement of the Washington Navy-yard," at a well attended meeting of the Washington branch of the Naval Institute, held at the Navy Department Thursday evening, Dec. 21.

LIEUT. F. P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, will spend a portion of the winter in Europe.

PAYMASTER George R. Smith, U. S. A., has established his office in New Orleans, La.

LIEUT. Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Artillery, left Fort Monroe this week to enjoy the Christmas vacation with friends.

LIEUT. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from leave.

MAJOR W. T. Gentry, 9th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Paxton, Omaha, Dec. 13, on his way to Fort D. A. Russell to take temporary command during the absence of Colonel Anderson.

PAYMASTER W. H. Whipple, U. S. A., is a welcome addition to the official and social circle at Fort Keogh, M. T.

LIEUT. R. R. Steedman, 16th Infantry, registered at the Planter's Hotel, Leavenworth, Dec. 12, on his way from Texas.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., has got his headquarters and four companies of the 7th Infantry well settled into quarters at Fort Laramie, and finds it not so disagreeable a post, although not so pleasant as Fort Snelling.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch, of Dec. 15, says: Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and Colonel Tourtellotte, U. S. A., went this afternoon to Monterey for a brief visit. Colonel De Winton and others of the suite will join them about the end of the month in the southern portion of the

State, when all will go eastward. The party will pay brief visits to several places in Southern California. Colonel Tourtellotte will not call for an escort of honor until ready to leave Los Angeles. No importance or significance is attached to the fact of the escort being furnished by either the viceregal party, the military, or the people here.

MR. Robert Ould, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Va., but, perhaps, better known to the Army as the Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners during the war, died in that city Dec. 15, aged sixty-two.

CAPT. James R. Kelly, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, was a visitor this week to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., on Court-martial service.

COL. J. P. Martin, U. S. A., General Crook's Adjutant-General, has issued a useful circular showing the various reports and returns required in the A. G. O., Dept. of Arizona, from officers serving in that Department. The list is a pretty long one.

COL. W. A. Rucker, General Terry's chief paymaster, is visiting East on a short leave, to include the Christmas holidays.

LIEUT. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., and family, contemplate spending the coming Christmas holidays with friends in New York City.

CHIEF Engineer George W. Melville, U. S. N., returned to Washington from Philadelphia on Monday. He will spend the Christmas holidays there with his friends. In answer to a query of a reporter, regarding the publication of a Russian captain's opinion, to the effect that the loss of Captain De Long's party can be accounted for because they killed their dogs and neglected to carry fowling pieces, he said: "I don't care to talk, because you can't handle pitch without soiling your hands, but that man is talking of something he don't know anything about. He is talking about a country he was never in and a land about which he knows nothing."

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Dec. 21, 1882: Lieut. Col. Alex. Montgomery, retired, 3117 N Street, N. W.; 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, 3d Cav., 918 14th Street, N. W., on leave; Captain Thomas H. Norton, retired, Ebbitt House; Captain H. Gardner, retired, 708 East Capital Street, N. E.; Major Valentine C. Hanna, retired, 2004 G Street; 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, 1701 I Street, duty with Chief Signal officer; 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, 10th Cav., N. Y. Ave. Hotel, on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bixby, Eng. Corps, Ebbitt House, on leave; Capt. Herman Schreiner, retired, 1440 2d Street, N. W.; Captain George F. Foote, 8th Cav., Ebbitt House.

CAPT. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, was one of the competitors in the "Christmas match" at Creedmoor, December 20th, and made a good score.

COL. Sandham and Surg.-Maj. Allen, of the British army, arrived in New York this week from Europe, and registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

PAYMASTER W. H. Johnston, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week from Arizona to report to Gen. Hancock for assignment to a post in the Eastern Department.

LIEUT. G. G. Greenough, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams December 23, for the holidays, to return next week.

LIEUT. M. Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks Tuesday of this week to rejoin day after Christmas.

LIEUT. W. V. Kennon, 6th U. S. Infantry, with a small detachment, still remain at Fort Thornburgh, Utah, looking after public property.

CAP. J. M. J. Sarno, 7th U. S. Infantry, who, after a long tour of duty in New York, went to Fort Snelling for duty, has changed base to Fort Laramie, Wyo.

LIEUT. F. C. Gragan, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, D. C., is spending the holidays with friends in Philadelphia, Pa.

THE will of the late Gen. Sidney Burbank, U. S. A., was admitted to probate December 18th. The deceased disposes of all his property, real and personal, to his widow, Isabella Burbank, during her natural life, with authority to dispose of it by will to their son, Lieut. C. S. Burbank, U. S. A., and to their grandchild, Sully Mayo, in whatever proportion she deems proper.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending December 21, 1882: Army—Lieut. B. Eldridge, 10th Infantry; Capt. F. W. Benteon, 7th Cavalry; Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cavalry; Lieut. W. H. Bixby, Engineer Corps; Paymaster J. W. Wham, Pay Department. Navy—Capt. Henry Wilson, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, Cadet Engineer C. E. King, Ensign B. W. Hodges, Ensign J. H. Oliver, Midshipman E. H. Tillman, Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, Assist. Surgeon Oliver Diehl, Capt. W. T. Truxtun, Passed Asst. Engineer A. W. Morley.

IN the Circuit Court of Washington December 21st, in the case of the United States against H. W. Howgate, Judge MacArthur quashed the attachment of the plaintiff as far as it affected sub lot 203, in Howgate's subdivision of square 206, and an appeal was prayed.

COMDR. G. H. Wadleigh, U. S. N., late in command of the *Alliance*, has arrived at his home in Portsmouth, N. H.

GEN. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., is expected to leave New York this week to be absent until after New Year.

CAPT. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., of San Antonio, projects a visit North in January, 1883.

ASST. Surgeon W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., has joined for temporary duty at Gen. Angur's headquarters at San Antonio.

LIEUT. F. Marsh, 1st U. S. Artillery, left San Francisco a few days ago to spend a month's leave with his relatives.



ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the engagement of Lieut. James B. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Mrs. Belle Borup, nee Dorn.

CAPTAIN W. L. Kellogg, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, early this week, to rejoin early in January.

LIEUT. E. B. Rheem, 21st U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Astoria, Oregon, from an official trip to San Francisco.

MAJOR W. A. Jones, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has removed from the Presidio, and taken a residence in the city of San Francisco.

PAYMASTER Charles J. Sprague, U. S. A., has arrived safely in San Francisco from New York, and entered upon his duties at the Presidio as chief paymaster on Gen. Schofield's staff.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

##### ADMIRAL SCHENCK.

ANOTHER veteran officer of the Navy has passed away this week, Rear Admiral James F. Schenck, U. S. N. (retired), who died at Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 21, of neuralgia of the heart. He was in his 76th year. He was a native of Ohio, and entered in the Navy March 1, 1825; promoted passed midshipman June 4, 1831, lieutenant Dec. 22, 1835, commander Sept. 14, 1855, captain in 1861, commodore July 2, 1863, and rear admiral in July, 1870. During his active service he served in many important positions. In the Mexican war he was chief military aid to Commodore Stockton, and landed and took possession of Santa Barbara and San Pedro, Cal., and was at the first capture of Los Angeles; was at the bombardment and capture of Guaymas and the taking of Mazatlan. In 1861, while in command of the *Sagunto*, he was fired upon by a fort at "Quin Hove," Coochin China, and returned the fire and silenced the fort. During the war he commanded the *St. Lawrence* and the *Powhatan*, and commanded the *Powhatan* and the 3d Division of Porter's squadron in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He was placed on the retired list June 19, 1869, and took up his residence at Dayton, O.

##### BREVET COLONEL G. W. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

The melancholy intelligence was received early this week that, during temporary aberration of mind, probably due to ill-health, Brevet Colonel George W. Schofield, Lieutenant Colonel 6th U. S. Cavalry, a gallant officer of long and distinguished service, committed suicide, December 17, at Fort Apache, A. T., by shooting himself through the brain. A despatch says: "His servant was in the room building a fire, and the Colonel was at the washstand combing his hair. He asked his servant to leave the room, and he had barely closed the door when the shot was fired. He placed the pistol to his right eye, and the ball passed through his head, blowing half his head off."

Col. Schofield entered the service October 5, 1861, as 1st lieutenant of the 1st Missouri Artillery, promoted captain September 1, 1862, and mustered out March 8, 1864, to accept, March 9, 1864, the lieutenant colonelcy of the 2d Missouri Artillery, from which he was mustered out Nov. 20, 1865, having, on the 26th of January of that year, received the brevets of colonel and brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the campaigns of Georgia and Tennessee. On the reorganization of the Army, July 28, 1866, he was appointed Major of the 41st U. S. Infantry, which he accepted November 16, 1866, and under the act of March, 1867, received the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel in the Regular Army for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Champion Hill and at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss. On the 15th of March, 1869, he was placed on the unassigned list, assigned to the 10th U. S. Cavalry December 15, 1870, and on the 30th of December, 1881, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th U. S. Cavalry.

Col. Schofield was an officer of fine attainments, devoted to his profession, and ever seeking the improvement of the service in many ways coming within the scope of his talent for invention. The deceased officer is a brother of Major General John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and the Rev. J. V. Schofield, of St. Louis, to whom the sad event has brought the deepest sorrow. Lieut. Schofield started at once from San Francisco for Fort Apache to take charge of the remains.

##### COL. J. W. MASON.

BREVET LIEUT. COL. JULIUS W. MASON, Major 3d U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Huachuca, A. T., Wednesday, Dec. 20, of apoplexy. The deceased officer was appointed (from Pennsylvania, his native State) a 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, August 5, 1861; 1st lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, June 1, 1861; captain, December 6, 1862, and major of the 3d Cavalry, July 1, 1876. His services during the war were efficient and distinguished, and he received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, Va. Since the war he has had his full share of arduous active service with his regiment and in other positions on the frontiers, and worthily sustained his reputation as a gallant officer and gentleman. At the time of his death he was in command of Fort Huachuca.

##### SECOND LIEUTENANT ALLAN B. JORDAN, U. S. A.

A despatch from Gen. Crook, received at the War Department December 19, communicated the melancholy intelligence that 2d Lieut. Allan B. Jordan, 3d U. S. Cavalry, during a temporary aberration of mind, wandered from his tent on the night of December 11, while absent on a hunt about 25 miles from Fort Verde. After an exhaustive search of three days, his dead body was found. The particulars of

his death are not known. Lieut. Jordan was a native of South Carolina, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, from where he was graduated June 13, 1879, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. His sudden death cuts short a promising career.

THE death of Major Julius W. Mason, 3d U. S. Cavalry, promotes Capt. Nicholas Nolan, 10th Cavalry, major of the 3d; 1st Lieut. John T. Morrison, the regimental adjutant, 10th Cavalry, to a captaincy, and in case a 1st lieutenant of the regiment succeeds to the adjutantcy, 2d Lieut. C. G. Ayres will be promoted 1st lieutenant. The promotion of Capt. Morrison will not remove him from Fort Davis, but Major Nolan will go from Texas to Arizona.

JAMES SHYMOUR died at his residence at Mare Island Navy-yard, Dec. 8, of pneumonia, after a short illness. For fourteen years the deceased was captain of the watch at the Navy-yard, and for several years past has been pilot of the launch *Monterey*.

GUNNER THOMAS H. FORTUNE, U. S. N., died at Portsmouth, N. H., December 16. He was on sick leave at the time of his death.

Mrs. MARY KOEHLER, wife of Charles Koehler, U. S. Army, died at Governor's Island, N. Y., December 18. The funeral services took place at the Island, December 19, after which the remains were taken to Washington for interment.

#### THE CASE OF CAPTAIN HOPKINS.

The memorial of Alfred Hopkins, late a captain in the U. S. Navy, to the Senate and House of Representatives, which accompanied a bill for his restoration, introduced in the House by Mr. Townsend, submits a sketch of his service in the Navy and the record of a certain court-martial which tried him, and proceeds thus:

That on the 10th day of June, 1881, he entered on duty at, and about the 15th day of May, 1882, assumed command of, the U. S. Navy-yard near Pensacola, Fla., where he remained continuously on duty, without a day's absence save on orders, until the 1st day of Sept., 1882, a period of nearly fifteen months, including two summers; that by reason of such continuous service in the climate of that place his health, before that time already seriously impaired by severe sufferings from neuralgia of the head and consequent nervous attacks, was further greatly and threateningly affected, so much so that on, and for several weeks immediately preceding the said 1st day of September, 1882, he was wholly unfit for duty, as will fully appear by reference to the testimony of Drs. Owen and Persons, surgeons on duty at the said Navy-yard, as the same is set forth in the said record of the said court-martial aforesaid.

That the said Navy-yard is situated on a U. S. Government reservation, on which are also two considerable villages, containing near 2,000 inhabitants, dependent on the said yard for labor, and under the government of the commandant thereof; that on the 26th of June, 1882, he wrote to the Navy Department for instructions for his guidance should the yellow fever appear upon the reservation, and received a reply, under date of July 10, which correspondence appears in said record appended.

That late in August the yellow fever appeared in Pensacola, it being then epidemic in the neighboring island of Cuba; that he at once advised the Navy Department of this, and also explained that he was not in favor of closing the yard, in any event, which would be an abandonment to their fate of the inhabitants, who were entirely dependent upon the yard for labor and maintenance. He urged that with proper means, he was confident he could successfully quarantine the whole reservation against the fever.

That his urgent and repeated requests to the Department for aid in this behalf were partially acceded to, and although the aid so given was much less than he had a right to expect, nevertheless he did quarantine the whole reservation so effectively that the fever at no time reached it, not even during the season of its dangerous duration in the vicinity; that nearly all his officers, as well as himself, were wholly unacquainted, which fact, because of his responsibility for the men and property at the yard, and for that reason only, caused him much anxiety and concern, so that he could not too urgently press upon the Department for the necessary means for their protection.

That, on the 29th day of August, 1882, he received from the Department orders to permit all the officers who could be spared to leave the station (see the despatch, record, p. 17); that the despatch conveying the said orders was by him first construed to involve and imply permission to himself to leave, should he so desire, and if his personal services could be dispensed with, with due regard to the requirements of the public interest; that he informed the Department of this construction of the said despatch, writing thereon on the 30th day of August, 1882, that he should leave accordingly (see the letter, record, p. 234), which said construction was never, to his knowledge, denied, disapproved nor corrected by the said Department; that, although he had no doubt that he correctly construed said order, yet he subsequently decided not to avail himself of it and leave his post under it; that long before he had been urgently advised by Dr. Owen, with whom Dr. Persons fully agreed, that the already broken condition of his health imperatively demanded a sojourn of at least two months at the North, and that he should leave at the earliest practicable moment; that when he informed Dr. Owen of his determination not to leave with the other officers about to depart agreeably to the order of the Department, the Doctor at once advised him to apply for sick leave, and to quit the place as speedily as possible; that acting on this advice he did so apply for such leave, his application being duly accompanied by a certificate from Dr. Owen in proper form (see the letter and inclosures, record, pp. 23-25).

That by Chapter XVI, Section 3, of the Regulations for the Government of the Navy, he, as commandant of the Yard, was entitled, as of course, to absent himself from his post for the period of one week, at his own discretion, and without special leave first had and obtained from the Department; that under the urgent advice of the surgeon, Dr. Owen, he decided to avail himself of this, his undoubted right and privilege, and the standing rule of the service, and to absent himself for one week, pending a reply by the Department to his application, fully intending, in case such reply should be unfavorable, to return and resume his duties, unfit though he might be for the same; that having perfected the quarantine, made all necessary arrangements for the care and protection of the officers, men and property to be left at the Yard, and turned the command over to

Lieut. Welch, he left the Yard on the 1st day of September, 1882, on which day was presented what was thought to be the last opportunity of leaving that would occur for several weeks.

That on the said 1st day of September there was no yellow fever on said reservation, nor any apprehension whatever of its appearance thereon; that his departure had no reference, and was in no sense nor to any extent whatever due, to any personal dread, apprehension, or fear of that disease, but was occasioned solely by his determination to avail himself of a standing regulation of the service in order to take advantage of probably the last opportunity to act upon urgent medical advice looking to the prevention of alarming results to his already shattered system; that pursuant to his said determination, which was well known to the officers and surgeons then at the yard, he proceeded by boat to Mobile, Ala., and thence to Morristown, Tenn., and no farther, a place convenient for communication with the department, as also for return, if necessary, to his post.

That having arrived at said Morristown on the evening of Saturday, the 2d day of September, he telegraphed to the department on Monday, the 4th, inquiring whether the application for sick leave had been granted; that receiving no reply he again telegraphed on the following day (see the telegram, record, p. 19); that on the 6th, having received no reply either to his application or his said telegram, he was in the act of preparing to return to the yard which he had quitted, so that he might arrive there and resume his duties, as was his intention, within the prescribed period of one week, when he received from the department a despatch detaching him from the command of the said yard and ordering him to wait orders (see the despatch, record, p. 19).

That having thus been relieved from duty by an order in the usual form, he thereupon proceeded North without thought of any further action by the department; that, accordingly, he was not surprised at not receiving from the department any further communication or any intimation that there was anything in his conduct or the circumstances demanding notice; that subsequently however, no such communication or intimation having in the meanwhile reached him, he was greatly amazed to receive, on the 30th day of October, orders to report at Washington for trial by court martial; that he at once proceeded to Washington, where he was duly served with the two certain charges and the specifications thereof, set out in the record aforesaid, upon which said charges and specifications he was forthwith tried;

That the said two several charges with their specifications are substantially one and the same, charging that on the 1st day of September, 1882, while in command of the said Navy-yard, near Pensacola, Florida, he left his "station before being regularly relieved, did absent himself from his command and duty, and did, without permission from proper authority, proceed to Morristown. This, at a time when yellow fever was prevailing in Pensacola, and when the officers and others residing at the Navy-yard were apprehensive of the approach of that disease;" that the said charges do not, nor does either of them, set forth that he absented himself, as charged, for a longer period than one week, and do not therefore allege any act in violation of the regulations for the government of the Navy; that, nevertheless, he was tried by the said court martial, his trial beginning on the 8th day of November, 1882, and being concluded on the 20th day of the said month, the record of the said court martial being the same accompanying this memorial;

That the evidence adduced at the said trial demonstrated beyond a peradventure, that on the said 1st day of September, 1882, there was not the slightest danger of yellow fever at the said Navy-yard, and that the officers and others residing at the said yard were not in the least apprehensive of the approach of that disease;

That neither by the said charges or either of them, nor by the specifications thereof, was your memorialist accused of having deserted his post through fear of yellow fever, nor do the said charges or specifications intimate such an accusation, nor was there adduced in the evidence at his trial one word from which it could be inferred that he was on trial for such offence; that at no time during the trial, until after the close of his defence, did he suspect that he was even supposed or intended to be charged with timidity or cowardice in the premises, and, of course, attempted no defence in that particular, nor was there during the said trial any intimation of such a charge until the reply of the Judge Advocate to his defence; that as soon as the said reply was closed he immediately informed the Judge Advocate of his surprise that such an insinuation should be made, and requested permission to reply thereto, which however was denied;

That feeling himself wholly blameless and deeming it impossible that he could be found guilty of any offence in the premises, he employed no counsel, although at first he had meditated so doing; that although in a shattered condition of health he conducted his own defence unaided, and in so doing he framed and propounded a proper question to the surgeon, Dr. Owen, by whom he could and would have proved that he left his said station under the circumstances and for the reasons and purpose hereinbefore set forth, which said question was, however, excluded, and he was not permitted to make the said proof;

That the said court martial, the premises notwithstanding, found him guilty of each of the said charges, with its specification, and sentenced him to be dismissed the Navy of the United States; that the said finding and sentence were determined upon in less than one hour after he had closed his defence, viz.: at about the hour of 10 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of November; and that although it was required by law and the practice that the said finding and sentence should be submitted for examination and judgment in due order to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President, and that the judgment of the said President should be reported back to the said Secretary of the Navy before an order of dismissal could issue, yet, nevertheless, the said order of dismissal, appearing to be in due and regular form, was delivered at the Navy-yard in Washington on the following day, November 21st.

He alleges that said sentence of dismissal was an act of the grossest injustice to him; that so far as he knows he was never before suspected of cowardice or timidity, nor of conduct attributable to fear, and that said dismissal, unless he is relieved from it, is the destruction of all the laudable hopes and purposes of his life, which, through all the years of his manhood, has been devoted to the service of the common country. He therefore prays that the respective Houses will, by their proper committees, cause full inquiry to be made of all the matters herein alleged, and that, at its earliest convenience, it will pass a bill restoring him to his full rights, which he declares he has never forfeited by any act or intent.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED HOPKINS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's great-grandfather was the Colonel Wolseley who, in the old "No Popery" days, gained the battle of Newtonbutler, and caused the mayor of Scarborough to be well tossed in a blanket in the market place for making a speech in favor of King James. The tales of his grandfather are said to have been the inspiration of Sir Garnet in his early days.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 137, H. Q. A., Dec. 13, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2607 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2607. *For Storekeepers.*—The same as prescribed for other officers of their respective departments.

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 138, H. Q. A., Dec. 18, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War para. 1962 and 1963 of the Regulations are annulled, and par. 1961 is amended to read as follows:

1961. The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to receive from officers and other persons, and forward to their respective destinations (under the regulations governing the transportation of military property, and on the same form of bills of lading), articles donated by persons to the following institutions, viz.:

The Medical Museum and the National Museum at Washington. Packages to be marked, respectively, "Medical Museum," or "National Museum, near Smithsonian Institution," "care of Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C."

The Library and Museum of the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, New York. Packages to be marked "Military Service Institution of the United States, care of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y."

The United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Packages to be marked "United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, care of Post Quartermaster."

By command of Gen. Sherman: R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Dec. 20, 1882.

Company books are furnished as follows: From the Office of the Adjutant-General.—Company Sick Report Book and Record of Vaccination. By the Quartermaster's Department.—Order Book, Morning Report Book, Clothing Book, Descriptive Book, and Letter Book. Applications should be addressed accordingly.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 13, 1882.

Gives specific instructions as to data to be contained in special reports of desertions, rendered under G. O. 130, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Nov. 1, 1882

Troop Commanders of the 5th Cavalry are informed that "Stonell Outfits complete" for their troops have been received by the Commanding Officer, Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, who will issue them on their requisitions.

By order of Bvt. Major-Gen. Howard: J. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 17, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Dec. 11, 1882.

Hereafter in forwarding the notices of men discharged, required by par. 243, Army Regulations, the place of enlistment and total amount of deposits made with paymasters will, in each case, be stated.

By order of Col. Stanley: O. M. SMITH, 1st Lieut. and Adjt. 22d Inf., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 19, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Nov. 24, 1882.

Publishes the record of best target firing in competition for the "Nevada Trophy," for the year ending Sept. 30, 1882, as reported by the commanding officer, Co. K, 9th Inf. (Capt. Leonard Hay.) The company percentage is 73.19-33.

CIRCULAR 21, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Dec. 5, 1882.

Publishes the best scores as reported by company and troop commanders, made at target practice in this Department during the month of October, 1882, with service arms and ammunition.

CIRCULAR 22, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Dec. 13, 1882.

Publishes extract from a letter from the commanding officer, Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo., saying: "I recommend that company commanders be directed not to reload cartridges of Lowell manufacture, but to use them and expend the shells as they would non-reloading cartridges. By making the usual requisitions they can obtain reloading cartridges of Frankford Arsenal manufacture expressly adapted to the primer now furnished."

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Dec. 6, 1882.

Directs that the annual estimates for clothing and equipment for the troops of the Division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, be forwarded in time to reach Department Chief Quartermasters by Feb. 15, 1883.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—The instructions of Dec. 18, requiring Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Missouri, to proceed to Quincy, Ill., on public business, and to return, are confirmed (S. O. 129, Dec. 16, M. D. M.)

Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Benicia Barracks and Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at these stations (S. O. 193, Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**—The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles A. H. McCanley, A. Q. M., Ogden, Utah, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 128, Dec. 13, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, D. Q.-M. Gen., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)

The following named officers are assigned to duty, under the provisions of G. O. 135, Dec. 6, 1882, War Dept., at the depots of the Q. M. Dept. located at the places designated opposite their respective names: Major Edward B. Grimes, Q. M., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., at Omaha, Neb.; Capt. Lafayette E. Campbell, A. Q. M., at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O., Dec. 19, W. D.)

**SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.**—Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com'y Gen. of Sub., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on public business (S. O. 128, Dec. 13, M. D. M.)

Capt. W. H. Bell, C. S., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect on or about Dec. 23, is granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. S. (S. O., Dec. 20, W. D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, unassigned, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri,

from leave of absence, will proceed to Camp on White River, Colo., and report to the C. O. for duty (S. O. 250, Dec. 11, D. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Asst. Surg. W. R. Mall, Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 250, Dec. 11, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lacy, now at Fort Cummings, N. M., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for temporary duty, during the absence of Asst. Surg. Hall (S. O. 250, Dec. 11, D. M.)

Capt. T. A. Cunningham, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, Surg., member G. C.-M. at Newport Barracks, Ky., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)

Capt. Chas. B. Byrne, President G. C.-M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)

Capt. John O. Skinner, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.)

Major Charles H. Alden, Surg., now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., for duty (S. O. 212, Dec. 14, D. D.)

Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., Medical Director, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., to comply with verbal instructions received from Hdqrs. Dept. of California; on the completion of this duty he will return to his station, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 191, Dec. 9, D. Cal.)

The instructions of Dec. 14, to the C. O. 19th Inf., directing Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas to return from Eagle Pass Junction, Tex., with the headquarters of the 8th Cav., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas for temporary duty, are confirmed (S. O. 137, Dec. 15, D. T.)

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins is extended seven days (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. T. Dalby (recently appointed from Troop F, 6th Cav.), now on duty at Fort Verde as hospital steward of the 8d class, is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.)

The instructions contained in par. 2, S. O. 261, Nov. 8, 1882, in the case of Hosp. Steward Thomas Dawson, are suspended until April 1, 1883 (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward John F. Minot will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will report in person to the C. O., David's Island, N. Y. H., for temporary duty at that depot (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Warren A. Woodson, now serving at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Wm. Bock is assigned to duty at Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

**PAY DEPARTMENT.**—The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereof as follows: Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rucker, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the General Service detachment of Dept. of Dakota Hdqrs. Major Wm. Smith, at Fort Pembina, Totten, and Sisseton, D. T. Majors J. E. Blaine and W. H. Comegys will make the payments in the Dist. of Montana, under the direction of the C. O. of that District. Major Alexander Sharp, at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Meade, D. T., making the journey from Pierre to Fort Meade by stage. Major George W. Baird, at Forts A. Lincoln, Yates, and Stevenson, and Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. Major Charles H. Whipple, at Forts Keogh and Custer, Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 211, Dec. 13, D. D.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Lieut.-Col. W. A. Rucker (S. O. 211, Dec. 13, D. D.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Major W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster, St. Louis, Mo., (S. O. 252, Dec. 13, D. M.)

Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to the station to which he was assigned by par. 3, S. O. 185, c. s., Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 210, Dec. 12, D. D.)

The journeys performed by Major Wm. H. Eckels from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland and return, on Nov. 3, 6, and 23, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

To prevent otherwise unavoidable delays incident to the condition of all overland routes of travel from the Dept. of the Columbia, at this season of the year, Major Wm. H. Eckels will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., by steamer via San Francisco, in complying with orders from War Dept. to report at Fort Douglas, Utah, after his relief from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia (S. O. 180, Nov. 25, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by Major James B. Canby from Portland to Vancouver, and return, on Nov. 18 and 28, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 181, Nov. 28, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of California, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco, to date from Dec. 8 (G. O. 17, Dec. 12, D. Cal.)

Major Henry Clayton, Paymaster, is assigned to duty at Whipple Bks., A. T. (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.)

Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, is relieved from further duty in Washington, D. C., to take effect Dec. 15, 1882, and will report by letter to the commanding general Dept. of the South for duty in that department (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.)

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymaster, will proceed to West Point on public business (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.)

Major Charles McClure, Paymaster, is assigned to duty in the Dept. of the East, with station at Boston, Mass., to date from Dec. 14 (S. O. 86, Dec. 15, M. D. A.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—A Board of Officers to consist of Majors Wm. E. Merrill, Alexander Mackenzie, and Oswald H. Ernst, and Capt. Thomas H. Handbury, will assemble at Van Buren, Ark., upon the call of the senior member, and at the earliest day practicable consistent with the other duties of the members, to consider and report upon the location and plan of the bridge proposed to be erected over the Arkansas River, at the town of Van Buren, by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company (S. O. 133, Dec. 16, Corps of Engrs.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Carter, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of the Missouri, will proceed to Denver, Colo., on public business (S. O. 254, Dec. 15, D. M.)

Major W. A. Jones, Engineer Officer on duty at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, will take station in San Francisco, Cal., there not being sufficient quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco for all the Division and Department staff (S. O. 190, Dec. 12, M. D. P.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect not later than Jan. 20, 1883, is granted Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer Dept. of Texas (S. O. 137, Dec. 15, D. T.)

**CHAPELAINS.**—To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 192, c. s., Mil. Div. of the Pacific, Chaplain David Willis is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California (S. O. 182, Dec. 1, D. Columbia.)

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—1st Class Pvt. Wesley Blake, now on duty in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Kittyhawk, N. C. Sergt. Edward A. Beale is relieved from duty at Kittyhawk, N. C., and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer in Washington, D. C., for assignment (S. O., Dec. 18, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men will be made: Sergt. Lee M. Melbourne, from Fort Smith, Ark., to Key West, Fla., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Rutherford H. Paxton, who will report to the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty (S. O., Dec. 19, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 16, 1882:

Hdqs 8th Cav., to San Antonio, Tex.  
Bat. F, 3d Art., to San Antonio, Tex.  
Bat. G, 3d Art., to St. Augustine, Fla.  
Bat. I, 3d Art., to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.  
Co. D, 19th Inf., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 23, to the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, directing Capt. Frank K. Upham to join his troop, G, at Fort Bidwell, Cal., are confirmed (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

The telegraphic instructions of Nov. 23, to the C. O. Fort Walla Walla, directing 2d Lieut. J. B. Alshire to proceed to Fort Bidwell, Cal., for duty with Troop G, are confirmed (S. O. 181, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Moses Harris as member of the Board of Officers convened by S. O. 170, M. D. P., Oct. 20, 1882, are approved (S. O. 188, Dec. 8, M. D. P.)

1st Lieuts. T. Garvey and F. S. Foltz are relieved as members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., by par. 4, S. O. 123, D. Columbia (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royall.

1st Lieuts. Joseph H. Dorst and Alexander Rodgers will proceed to Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico and report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Randall S. Mackenzie for duty as Aides-de-camp (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. Stanton A. Mason, Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 128, Dec. 13, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, Fort Wingate, N. M., one month (S. O. 128, Dec. 13, M. D. M.)

Capt. Greves.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Bks. Mo., Jan. 4, 1883, for the trial of Capt. Hanson H. Crews, 4th Cav. Detail: Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., president; Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence; Major George B. Dandy, Q. M.; Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; Capt. Theodore Schwan, 11th Inf.; Capt. Samuel B. M. Young, 8th Cav.; Capt. John N. Coe, 20th Inf.; Capt. Alonzo E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., members, and 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O., Dec. 20, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to take effect Dec. 20, 1882, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schnyler, Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 123, Dec. 13, M. D. M.)

1st Lieut. Frank Michler, one month, to take effect upon the completion of the special duty to which he was assigned in par. 1, S. O. 119, D. P. (S. O. 132, Dec. 16, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, absent from his command on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and under special medical treatment in San Francisco, was ordered to report, on Dec. 11, to the C. O. Fort Point San Jose for such duty as he can perform (S. O. 187, Dec. 5, M. D. P.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

2d Class Hospital Steward Albert Mueller, Troop D, is relieved from duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Hale, D. T., for temporary duty as 3d Class Hospital Steward (S. O. 212, Dec. 14, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 213, Dec. 15, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward, in charge of Capt. J. M. Ropes, 8th Cav., a detachment of enlisted men to their respective stations, viz.: Fort McIntosh, Fort Ringgold, and Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 135, Dec. 11, D. T.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to San Antonio, Tex., for the 8th Cav. (S. O., Dec. 19, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer is appointed A. A. Q. M. to the Board of Officers constituted by par. 1, S. O. 238, D. M., to purchase horses for cavalry purposes (S. O. 251, Dec. 12, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 251, Dec. 12, D. M.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks. instituted by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia, and appointed Judge-Advocate thereof (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by Major A. M. Randol as member of the Board of Officers convened by S. O. 170, M. D. P., Oct. 20, 1882, are approved (S. O. 188, Dec. 8, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by virtue of S. O. 183, D. Cal., and Major Alanson M. Randol is relieved from duty as member of the said court (S. O. 192, Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. W. L. Haskin is detailed as member G. C.-M. constituted by S. O. 183, D. Cal. (S. O. 193, Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Leave of Absence.—Seventeen days, to commence on Dec. 22, or as soon thereafter as the post commander may authorize, 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 231, Dec. 15, D. E.)

Thirty days, 3d Lieut. F. Marsh, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 193, Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John P. Wisner, fifteen days (S. O. 234, Dec. 20, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, members, and 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Newport Bks. Ky., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.)



2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, Little Rock Bks, Ark., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of South. He will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for instruction in torpedo service (S. O. 122, Dec. 18, D. S.).

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, ten days (S. O. 235, Dec. 21, D. E.).

### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. G. A. DeRussy.

Capt. John L. Tiernon, Lewis Smith, 1st Lieuts. Charles W. Hobbs, Charles Sellmer, Wm. E. Birkhimer, members, and 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.).

Capt. James R. Kelly, president; Capt. F. W. Hees, 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Kobbie, R. D. Potts, members, and 1st Lieut. H. C. Dances, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., Dec. 20 (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, D. S.).

The following transfers of captains of artillery to and from light batteries are announced to take effect Jan. 1, 1883. The officers transferred will join their new batteries as soon after the above date as practicable: Capt. Edward R. Warner, from Bat. M to Light Bat. C, vice Capt. William Sinclair, from Light Bat. C to Bat. M (S. O. 120, Dec. 19, W. D.).

*Change of Station.*—Lancaster's battery (Light Battery F), will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of South, Dec. 20, and be placed en route to San Antonio, Tex., where, on its arrival, the C. O. will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas. The C. O. Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., will make arrangements to abandon that post as soon as practicable after Dec. 20. Barstow's battery (G) will take station at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 120, Dec. 13, D. S.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Seventeen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 233, Dec. 18, D. E.).

### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel George W. Getty.

*Leave Extended.*—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Best, further extended one month and three days (S. O. 87, Dec. 18, M. D. A.).

### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

The following transfers of captains of artillery to and from light batteries are announced to take effect Jan. 1, 1883, and the officers transferred will join their new batteries as soon after that time as practicable: Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, from Bat. C to Light Bat. F, vice Capt. Henry F. Brewerton, from Light Bat. F to Bat. C (S. O. 120, Dec. 19, W. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. John McClellan, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 232, Dec. 16, D. E.).

Ten days, to commence Dec. 23, 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 236, Dec. 23, D. E.).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. C. C. MacConnell, further extended seven days (S. O. 233, Dec. 18, D. E.).

### 1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. John J. O'Connell will report in person to the C. O. Whipple Bks to conduct a detachment of recruits to his station, Fort Mojave (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.).

*Leave Extended.*—Lieut.-Col. William H. Brown, five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.).

### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. Abner Pickering was ordered, Nov. 25, to repair from Fort Townsend to Portland, Ore., upon public business, and return to Fort Townsend (S. O. 183, Dec. 4, D. Columbia.).

Major Leslie Smith, Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, and 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., are detailed members, and 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Lapwai, by virtue of par. 4, S. O. 123, D. Columbia (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.).

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Moriam, Capt. William Milla, Aaron S. Daggett, Charles Keller, and Henry Catley, 1st Lieuts. Luther S. Ames and John K. Waring, 2d Lieuts. Henry H. Bonham and Thomas H. Wilson are detailed as members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Spokane, by virtue of par. 5, S. O. 123, D. Columbia, vice Major Leslie Smith, Capt. Samuel McKeever, 1st Lieuts. James Uilo and William J. Turner, relieved (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Fourteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1st Lieut. E. K. Webster, Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 182, Dec. 1, D. Columbia.).

### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. John Scott, R. Q. M. (S. O. 133, Dec. 18, D. P.).

### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Salem, Ore., on public business (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 211, Dec. 13, D. D.).

One month, 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adjt., Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 213, Dec. 15, D. D.).

### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Par. 6, S. O. 129, D. P., is amended to read as follows: 1st Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck will join his company (C, 6th Inf.) at Fort Cameron, Utah (S. O. 133, Dec. 18, D. P.).

### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Pembina, D. T., Dec. 21 (S. O. 212, Dec. 14, D. D.).

Capt. Charles C. Rawn is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, Wyo., by par. 4, S. O. 127, D. P. (S. O. 133, Dec. 18, D. P.).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. Walter Clifford, one month (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.).

### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

2d Lieut. James A. Hutton is assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, Cal., relieving 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames from all duties at that post (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.).

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, Capt. F. A. Whitney (S. O. 181, Dec. 9, D. A.).

One month, 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 182, Dec. 11, D. A.).

### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

*Leave Extended.*—Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, one month (S. O. 191, Dec. 19, M. D. M.).

### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 190, Dec. 11, D. M.).

### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Major W. F. Drum, president; Capt. A. H. Bainbridge, G. S. Carpenter, 1st Lieuts. C. H. Warrens, W. W. McCam-

mon, Adjt., 2d Lieuts. G. T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., W. P. Goodwin, members, and 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp on White River, Colo., Dec. 26 (S. O. 250, Dec. 11, D. M.).

### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Major George M. Brayton, president; Capt. O. McKibbin, 1st Lieuts. George A. Cornish, George F. Cooke, 2d Lieuts. Alexis R. Paxton and Edward Lloyd, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Pembina, D. T., Dec. 21 (S. O. 212, Dec. 14, D. D.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 210, Dec. 12, D. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 210, Dec. 12, D. D.).

### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

During the temporary absence of the Depot Q. M., 2d Lieut. John Newton, A. A. Q. M., will take charge of his office, and the Q. M. Depot at San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 136, Dec. 13, D. T.).

*Leave Extended.*—Capt. T. E. Rose, ten days (S. O. 137, Dec. 15, D. T.).

### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

*Leave Extended.*—2d Lieut. Corwin Sage, twenty-three days (S. O. 218, Dec. 15, D. D.).

### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

The delay to Capt. J. H. Smith, announced in par. 3, S. O. 105, D. T., is extended to include Dec. 17 (S. O. 137, Dec. 15, D. T.).

### 31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

2d Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, instituted by par. 4, S. O. 140, D. Columbia (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem was ordered, Dec. 9, to return to Astoria, Ore., by the next steamer leaving San Francisco for Portland, Ore. (S. O. 189, Dec. 9, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem was ordered, Dec. 5, to proceed from Astoria, Ore., to Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal., and report as witness to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. there in session (S. O. 184, Dec. 5, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. C. A. Williams is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Lapwai, I. T., by par. 4, S. O. 123, D. Columbia (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.).

Major E. P. Pearson and 2d Lieut. L. J. Hearn are relieved as members G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., by par. 4, S. O. 123, D. Columbia (S. O. 185, Dec. 7, D. Columbia.).

### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., will grant a furlough for one month to Corp. James Johnson, Co. C (S. O. 250, Dec. 11, D. M.).

### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., and assume command of that post (S. O. 160, Dec. 9, D. N. M.).

Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., president; Capt. Charles Wheaton, Otis W. Pollock, 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 2d Lieut. William H. Allaire, members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 21 (S. O. 253, Dec. 14, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 254, Dec. 15, D. M.).

### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for one month to Private Richard Reed, recently re-listed at his post for Co. B (S. O. 251, Dec. 12, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Sill, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Corp. William Hutcheson, Co. I (S. O. 252, Dec. 13, D. M.).

*Leave Extended.*—Major Richard F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex., one month (S. O. 130, Dec. 18, M. D. M.).

*Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 16, 1882.*

#### CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent (retired)—Died December 9, 1882, at St. Louis, Missouri.

*General Courts-Martial.*—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 20. Detail: Six officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Newport Bks, Ky., Dec. 20. Detail: One officer each of the Med. Dept., Q. M. Dept., Pay Dept., Sub. Dept., and three of the 2d Art.

At Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., Dec. 20. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Mcd. Dept.

At Camp on White River, Colo., Dec. 26. Detail: Eight officers of the 14th Inf.

At Fort Bliss, Tex., Dec. 21. Detail: Six officers of the 23d Inf.

At Fort Pembina, D. T., Dec. 21. Detail: Six officers of the 15th Inf., and one of the 7th Inf.

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—Capt. John C. White, 1st Art., on the quartermaster's property at Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 179, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.).

Capt. John C. White, 1st Art., at Fort Stevens on sub-sistence stores (S. O. 181, Nov. 28, D. Columbia.).

The C. O. of Fort Lyon, Colo., at that point on certain articles of subsistence stores (S. O. 249, Dec. 8, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Hays, Kas., at that point on certain public animals (S. O. 249, Dec. 8, D. M.).

*Boards of Survey.*—At the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 18. Detail: Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Pope, 5th Inf. (S. O. 254, Dec. 15, D. M.).

*Board of Officers.*—At the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14, to examine a sample of Dutch opus at that depot, and report if suitable for service with troops in the field. Detail: Major John Mendenhall, 1st Art.; Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wallace Mott, R. Q. M. 8th Inf. (S. O. 190, Dec. 12, M. D. P.).

A Board, to consist of the Dept. of Texas Inspector, Commanding Officer post of San Antonio, and the Depot Q. M. at

the San Antonio Depot, is constituted, to convene at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, to consider and make recommendations as to measures indicated by the following: 1. Efficient concentrated action between the post and depot, in case of fire at either place, or among the quarters for officers at Headquarters; 2. Fire details from the post and depot; 3. Duties of the military—by troops, companies, or detachments—and the employees of the Q. M. Dept., when a fire alarm shall have been given; 4. Facilities available for protection, and the exact location of hydrants, hose, ladders, etc. (S. O. 136, Dec. 13, D. T.).

*Military Prisoners.*—In the case of Private James Toole, Co. I, 23d Inf., so much of his sentence as relates to confinement, which shall remain unexecuted Jan. 7, 1883, is remitted (S. O. 249, Dec. 8, D. M.).

In the case of Private Seth Jones, Troop A, 9th Cav., so much of his sentence as shall remain unexecuted on receipt of this order at Fort Elliott, Tex., is remitted (S. O. 252, Dec. 13, D. M.).

In the case of Patrick Carey, late private, Co. E, 13th Inf., so much of the sentence as remains unexecuted Jan. 18, 1883, is remitted (S. O. 254, Dec. 15, D. M.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence awarded Private Frederick Hambleton, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 50, Nov. 25, D. Columbia.).

In the case of Private Edward W. Nolan, Co. D, 8th Inf., late of Troop C, 1st Cav., the portion of the confinement remaining unexecuted on Dec. 16 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 117, Dec. 11, D. Cal.).

Upon the recommendation of his battery and post commanders, the unexpired portion of the sentence of a G. C.-M. in the case of Private John McKenna, Bat. H, 2d Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 124, Dec. 13, D. E.).

In consideration of faithful services during the recent yellow fever epidemic at Fort Brown, Tex., the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of L. H. Schubert, late sergeant Co. A, 19th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 137, Dec. 15, D. T.).

In consideration of faithful services during the recent yellow fever epidemic at Fort Brown, Tex., the unexpired portion of the sentence in the cases of Louis Perry, late private Troop B, 8th Cav., and James Williams, late private Co. B, 19th Inf., now in confinement at the post of San Antonio, Tex., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 45, Dec. 15, D. T.).

*Fuel.*—"Officers on cumulative leave may purchase fuel from the Quartermaster's Department, at legal rate, wherever they may be" (War Department Decision).

*Travel Rations.*—The Secretary of War has directed "that G. O. 104, of 1882, will be strictly observed in passing upon future accounts, and he does not deem it impracticable for enlisted men travelling by wagon, ambulance, horseback, or other similar manner, to carry rations in kind, cooked, uncooked or travel, according to the circumstances of the case."

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

*Department of Dakota.*—The Chippewa Indian delegation had another conference with the Secretary of the Interior, December 16, who promised them that he would set apart for their use a section of the former Turtle Mountain Reservation in Dakota, in Rolette county, beginning at the Canada line, running south 30 miles, and thence in an easterly direction for twenty miles.

The War Department received information, December 15, that 1st Sergt. Neeland, Company B, with Sergt. Bobet, of Company F, 11th Infantry, and two Indian scouts, struck a camp of half-breeds and Crees, near Campbell's House, on Milk River, in Montana Territory, on Saturday night, the 2d inst. The party fled with their horses, leaving in Sergeant Neeland's hands 58 carts and harness, 20 hides, 16,000 lbs. of meat, and other property.

*Department of the Missouri.*—Great suffering is reported among the Cherokee Indians, in the Indian Territory, on account of the ravages of small pox. In one family of five members all have died.

The Leavenworth Times says the military prison now contains 319 prisoners, the highest number yet, and out of so large a number of men only five are to be found in the hospital, which certainly speaks well for the healthy condition of that institution. 52,100 pairs of boots and shoes, the equivalent of 1,434 single sets of harness, 30,000 brooms and 2,236 barrack chairs were manufactured during the past year at the prison.

*Department of the East.*—Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., expects to commence work on the completion of the sea wall at Governor's Island, N. Y., early in April next. The prospect of a completion of this much needed sea wall—important as a sanitary measure—is the cause of much satisfaction to the residents on the island.

*Department of the Columbia.*—The Vancouver Independent says: The garrison grounds of Vancouver Barracks have recently been adorned by the addition of five hundred shade trees. The trees are planted in avenues, and even now present a beautiful appearance, and when the month of "leafy June" comes the effect will be extremely fine. The trees embrace the following varieties: Oak, beech, maple, chestnut, black walnut, and birch. None of these are native to the Pacific coast, but were raised from the seed by Gay Hayden of Vancouver. Last week a soldier by the name of Robinson, belonging to Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, in a desperate fit of intoxication assaulted a couple of brother soldiers, and by the use of a knife succeeded in inflicting several severe wounds on their scalps and faces. Robinson was lodged in the guard-house, and will be brought to trial before a General Court-martial. Desertions in this Department from May 1 to Sept. 1 include 15 from the 21st Inf., and 24 from the 2d Inf. The record of the 21st regiment on this score is the best of any on the coast, the 2d Inf. coming next.

The Omaha Herald of December 17 says: "Col. William B. Royall, 4th Cavalry, has gone, with Mrs. Royall and Miss Agnes, to Fort Bayard, N. M. Information was received yesterday of the burning of the quartermaster and ordnance storehouse at Fort D. A. Russell, destroying a large amount of government stores. Great exertion was required to save the quarters occupied by the troops. Information was also received of the burning of the post sawmill at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., which had just been completed. Major W. T. Gentry, 9th Infantry, has arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, and assumed command of that post during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Anderson. Gen. Howard has been preparing estimates for the building of permanent headquarters for this department in Omaha. It is proposed to purchase ten acres of ground on St. Mary's avenue, and erect thereon suitable buildings for headquarters offices, and houses for the officers of the department staff. The estimated cost of ground and buildings will be about \$200,000.



## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following were sent to the Senate Dec. 18, 1882:  
Ordinance Department.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Baylor, to be colonel, Dec. 4, 1882, vice Laidley, retired from active service.  
Major Alfred Mordecai, to be lieutenant colonel, Dec. 4, 1882, vice Baylor, promoted.  
Capt. Frank H. Phipps, to be major, Dec. 4, 1882, vice Mordecai, promoted.  
1st Lieut. James Rockwell, Jr., to be captain, Dec. 4, 1882, vice Phipps, promoted.  
2d Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, of the 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant Dec. 16, 1882, vice Rockwell, promoted.  
December 22.—Major A. P. Morrow, 9th Cavalry, to be a lieutenant-colonel 6th, Dec. 17, 1882, vice Schofield, deceased.  
Capt. Fred W. Benteen, 7th Cavalry, to be major 9th, vice Morrow, promoted.  
1st Lieut. Chas. C. De Radio, 7th Cavalry, to be captain, Dec. 17, vice Benteen, promoted.  
2d Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Jr., 7th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieut. Dec. 17, vice De Radio, promoted.  
2d Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant Nov. 27, having been appointed regimental adjutant.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

## Pay Department.

John P. Baker, of Illinois, late captain 1st Cavalry, to be paymaster, with rank of major, Dec. 8, 1882, vice Rucker, promoted.

## Chaplain.

Rev. Charles C. Pierce, of Jacksonville, Ill., to be chaplain of the 9th regiment of Cavalry, Dec. 12, 1882, vice Gonzales, retired from active service by operation of the act of June 30, 1882.

## ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Major Wm. H. Johnston, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 183, Dec. 12, D. A.)  
A Board of Survey to consist of Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Infantry, A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. George F. Chase, 3d Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Infantry, is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, Dec. 13 (S. O. 183, Dec. 12, D. A.)  
The leave of Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cavalry, is extended two months (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.)  
The leave of Capt. Louis R. Stillo, 23d Infantry, is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.)  
The leave of Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 6th Cavalry, is extended one month (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.)  
The leave of Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Infantry, is extended five months (S. O., Dec. 22, W. D.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.

DECEMBER 5, 1882.

November 30 (Thanksgiving), Troop I, 5th Cavalry, gave a full dress ball in their company quarters, which was a pronounced success. The quarters were most artistically decorated. The officers of the post were all in attendance, and many of them and their ladies enjoyed themselves in the "mazy dance." The music was excellent, and the programme complete. Supper was announced at midnight, and was held to be one of the best ever given in Wyoming. To attempt a description would be useless. One of the officers remarked, "This is a feast fit for the gods." What with music, dancing and feasting, we took little heed of our remoteness from friends and home, but enjoyed ourselves without a care. The ladies and gentlemen of our neighborhood were fully represented. The historical "Wyoming zephyr" had ceased to blow, and "all went merrily as a marriage bell." A letter of regret, received by our esteemed captain, S. C. Kellogg, from a former officer of the 5th Cavalry who was unable to attend, says, in concluding: "Regretting my inability to attend, I shall anticipate the festivities of the 30th by drinking now the following toast: 'To Troop I, 5th Cavalry—The best troop, of the best regiment, in the best service. May its glorious record be as evasive throughout the future as have been its deeds in the past.'"

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT CUMMINGS, N. M.

December —th, 1882.

A match game of base ball came off at this station, between picked nines from Cos. A and D, 13th Infantry, and Troops F and H, 4th Cavalry, which resulted in favor of the "Doe Boys," as follows:

INFANTRY NINE.		CAVALRY NINE.	
Lawrence, p.....	0	Reagan, c.....	2
Garrity 1st b.....	3	Scheaffer, l f.....	3
Smith, 3d b.....	1	Colligan, 1st b.....	2
Christman, 2d b.....	1	Johnson, 2d b.....	2
Gibson, s. s.....	2	Linsky, 3d b.....	2
Connors, l f.....	2	Burns, s. s.....	3
Warner, c f.....	0	Rankin, c f.....	0
Smith, r. f.....	1	Bailey, r. f.....	3
Simmt, c.....	3	Tasker, p.....	2
Total.....	18	Total.....	18

ARABI writes, Dec. 4, to the London Times, from his prison at Cairo, a long letter, in which he is somewhat prone to thank to the English government, and concludes by saying: "I leave Egypt with the firm conviction that, as days pass by, the justice of our cause will become more and more apparent, and that England will never have cause to repent of the generosity and humanity she has displayed toward a man against whom she has fought."

## STATIONS OF TROOPS.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.  
Col. Cuvier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, on leave; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Halleck, Nev., on leave.  
A. C. F. H. L., Ft. Walla Walla.  
D. Ft. Lpwal, Idaho Ter.  
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T.  
M. Presidio, Cal.  
G. Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.  
I. Ft. Halleck, Nev.  
K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.  
Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Brisson, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.  
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.  
C. F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T.  
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.  
D. Fort Ellis, M. T.  
H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.  
Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Maj. A. W. Evans, Fort Thomas, A. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T., on leave; Major Nicholas Nolan.  
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T.  
D. S. Fort Grant, A. T.  
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
I. Fort Apache, A. T.  
K. Fort Verde, A. T.  
M. Fort Bowie, A. T.  
F. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
H. Whipple Bks., A. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.  
Col. W. B. Royal, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.  
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.  
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M.  
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M.  
C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.  
F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.  
L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.  
Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major V. K. Hart, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb.  
A. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.  
B. D. Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
G. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.  
C. F. L. Fort Sidney, Neb.  
H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.  
K. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.  
Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on leave.  
D. L. Fort Grant, A. T.  
A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T.  
M. Fort Bowie, A. T.  
C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
H. I. Fort McDowell, A. T.  
E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.  
Col. S. D. Sturges, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home.  
Lt.-Col. E. Otis, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Telford, Ft. Lincoln, D. T., on leave; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.  
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade.  
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.  
F. Fort Buford, D. T.  
I. Fort Totten, D. T.  
J. M. Fort Buford, D. T.  
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.  
Col. T. H. Neill, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
A. D. E. G. L. Fort Clark.  
B. Fort Ringgold, Tex.  
H. Fort Duncan, Tex.  
C. K. San Antonio, Tex.  
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
I. Fort Brown, Tex.  
M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.  
Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Hays, Kansas; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kans.; Major F. W. Benteen.  
A. Fort Elliott, Tex.  
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T.  
D. E. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans.  
E. Ft. Lytle, Cal.  
B. Fort Hays, Kans.  
K. Fort Supply, I. T.  
F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.  
Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. P. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Milia, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLellan, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Ft. Davis, Tex.  
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex.  
G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.  
E. Ft. Concho, Tex.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to General Sherman; Maj. J. J. Mendhall, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Maj. R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Presidio, San Francisco.  
A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
B. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.  
C. K. I. Presidio, Cal.  
E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.  
F. Fort Monroe, Va.  
M. Fort Mason, Cal.  
I. Fort Stevens, Ogn.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.; Major L. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.  
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks.  
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark.  
G. Newport Bks., Ky.  
F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.  
K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lt. Col. A. Piper, comdg.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks., Ark.  
A. Fort Monroe, Va.  
C. Little Rock Bks., Ark.  
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla.  
I. L. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.  
H. M. Jackson Bks., La.  
B. E. K. Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
F. San Antonio, Tex.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass., comdg.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.  
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn.  
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I.  
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass.  
I. Fort Preble, Me.  
F. Fort Snelling, Minn.  
M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major K. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.  
A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.  
B. F. G. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.  
C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
D. Fort Omaha, Neb.  
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.  
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

## Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg.  
A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H.  
E. West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. G.; Lt. Col. W. H. Brown, on sick leave; Maj. Ed. Collins, Ft. Grant, A. T., comdg.  
A. Fort Mojave, A. T.  
B. Fort Verde, A. T.  
C. Fort Bowie, A. T.  
D. Fort Huachuca, A. T.  
E. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
F. Fort Lowell, A. T.  
G. Whipple Bks., A. T.  
H. Fort Apache, A. T.  
I. Fort McDowell, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Whenton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lpwal, I. T.  
D. R. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene.  
A. C. G. H. Ft. Spokane, W. T.  
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Shaw; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Wadsworth, M. T.  
A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.  
C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.  
D. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.  
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.  
F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Keogh; Major Caleb R. Layton, Fort Keogh, M. T., on leave.  
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh.  
I. K. Fort Custer, M. T., on d. s., Terry's Landing.  
\* On d. s. guarding working parties of N. Pac. R. R.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.  
A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T.  
D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.  
B. Fort Hall, Idaho.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bridger, W. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, on sick leave.  
D. F. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.  
A. C. H. Ft. D. A. Russell, W. T.  
E. Fort Bridger, W. T.  
B. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Bks. Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.  
A. San Diego Bks., Cal.  
B. Fort Gaston, Cal.  
C. Fort Halleck, Nev.  
D. E. F. Angel Island, Cal.  
H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. Jas. Van Voast, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on leave; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (temp'y.)  
B. C. Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
D. E. F. I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.  
H. K. Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.  
C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.  
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.  
F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Fort Sully, D. T.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.  
A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T.  
C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.  
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.  
I. Fort Bennett, D. T.  
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on det. serv. David's Island, N. Y. H.; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.  
A. B. C. D. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y.  
H. I. Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.  
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M., on leave; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.  
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M.  
B. Fort Selden, N. M.  
C. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.  
F. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Camp White River Agency, Col.  
A. B. C. I. K. Camp on White River, Col.  
D. F. G. H. Uncmpahgre, Col.  
E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Randall, D. T.

Col. G. P. Buell, on leave; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T., comdg.; Maj. G. M. Brayton, Fort Lyon, Colo.  
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T.  
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.  
G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.  
E. F. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg., on sick leave; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.  
A. B. C. F. H. Ft. Concho, Tex.  
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
G. San Antonio, Tex.  
I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.  
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T.  
C. Fort Totten, D. T.  
E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.  
F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.  
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Iges, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K.  
G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, on sick leave; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Kingdold, Tex.  
F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
B. C. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.  
D. Fort Duncan, Tex.  
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks. O.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.  
C. D. Fort Reno, I. T.  
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.  
A. E. Fort Supply, I. T.  
F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
G. I. Fort Hays, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore.  
A. Boise Bks., Idaho T.  
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.  
C. Fort Klamath, Ore.  
F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks.  
E. Fort Canby, W. T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Lewis, Colo.



R. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. Fort Garland, Colo.  
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo. B. D. G. H. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.  
23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.  
Col. H. M. Black, comd'g; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, Fort Cra'g.  
N. M.: Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.  
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.  
F. Fort Craig, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.  
Col. J. H. Potter, comd'g.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply;  
Major R. F. O'Brien, Fort Elliott, Tex.  
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.  
C. D. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
Col. G. L. Andrews, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort  
Snelling, comd'g.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.  
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.  
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

OMAHA, Dec. 19, 1882.

Omaha, the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, as an Army station, may be the envy of remoter posts, but it is not in all respects desirable. It has not yet emerged from its condition of frontier discomfort into the metropolitan splendor toward which it is evidently striving. It has some creditable buildings, and at least one street which will be well paved when they get through with laying the asphalt in it. It has graded schools, which are reported to be excellent; churches to suit nearly every variety of religious belief; telephones in the principal buildings, and other modern improvements. But its streets are unpaved, and unpaved in the Army sense of that term. Their clay foundation alternately vexes the traveller with blinding dust and impassable mud, and in many quarters it seems to be the impression that a heap of ashes, garbage, empty preserve cans and broken bottles before each door, adds to the picturesque effect of the streets, which run in and out and up and down among the bluffs. However, the rains wash this accumulation of rubbish and filth into the convenient Missouri, whose condition thereafter must recall the rhyme:

"The river Rhine, as is well known,  
Doth wash the goodly city of Cologne.  
Pray tell me then, what power divine  
Can ever wash the river Rhine."

The winter weather just now seals up the odors which I should think would present themselves in more fervent weather.

But Omaha is to be judged for what it is, a new city, and at its present rate of growth and progress a few years will make a great difference in its appearance and comfort. Now houses are springing up in all directions, the streets are gradually improving, and in time the wooden walks will give place to more comfortable walks. When we see through what a straggling existence such cities as this must struggle on to comfort and cleanliness one wishes that the building of all new towns might be let out by contract to Mr. George M. Pullman, who in less than three years has built up out of the prairie a town of five or six thousand inhabitants, which is, take it altogether, the most complete city in America. Its neat brick houses, which stand in rows compact together, like those of New York and Philadelphia, are heated by steam from the workshops of the car company, and lighted by gas, furnished with water, and connected with a system of drainage, which, by the use of heated air from the boiler, creates a draft into instead of out of the sewers. The result is shown in a sick list of but one in a thousand, including men, women and children. A comfortable hotel, a theatre—one of the neatest and most complete in its stage and other appointments of any in the country—a handsome arcade and fine market, a fine library building, a church of metropolitan appearance and dimensions, are among the buildings which gather around the immense workshops that give life to the place. To see what can be done, and has been done, by a private corporation to add to the comfort and convenience of its employees, makes one lament that the Government makes such ill use of its ability to add to the happiness of those dependent upon it. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise." See what private energy and industry can accomplish, as contrasted with congressional and official indifference.

Fort Omaha, which is four miles from here, is much more comfortable, in all respects, than most Army posts, but it is still so much less than it should be that we are tempted to ask that the work of extending it for permanent barracks might be begun by tearing it down and commencing anew, *a la Pullman*. The post commander, General Carlin, rejoices in a very roomy brick house, which was intended to represent the grandeur of a department commander, but the other quarters are out of keeping with this single building. There is a large headquarters building which was designed for a department staff, and in which the present occupants would be as uncomfortable as a boy in his father's breeches, if they had not, with proper regard for economy and good sense, padded it out at one end with the post hospital. The old hospital building is thus left free for use as a post theatre. The post has the good fortune to possess as an officer, 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, whose skill as an amateur actor is only excelled by his ability as an adjutant, in which latter capacity he admirably serves his post commander. As to the ability of other performers, I am not able to speak, not having had the pleasure of attending any of the entertainments at the post. Mr. Price brought with him to this post, not only a histrionic reputation, but a variety of scenery which has been put to good account, with the help of scene painters improved from among the garrison. He is doing some excellent work here; as he has elsewhere, in relieving the monotony of garrison life with this harmless and enlivening form of amusement.

Besides theatricals and social entertainments of one sort and another, the officers amuse themselves, if amusement it is to be called, by playing Livermore's game of Kriegspiel. They have also had the Prussian games, which was introduced by Major C. J. Von Hermann, who served in early life on the staff of Von Moltke, and who is one of the best educated and well-informed officers in our service—zealous for his profession and earnest to improve himself and others in it. The post is excellently equipped with officers of ability and large experience, as will be seen by the roster, which is as follows, giving the lineal rank of the officers:

Colonel W. P. Carlin, commanding; Asst. Surgeon H. T. Tarrill; Chaplain, George A. England.

4th Infantry.—Major I. D. DeRukey, Adjutant B. D. Price, R. Q. M. John Scott, Captains W. H. Powell, C. J. Von Hermann, Thos. F. Quinn, John W. Bubb, Horace Neide, Joseph Keffee; 1st Lieutenants R. P. Brown, E. L. Bailey, C. H. Mason; 2d Lieuts. Carver Howland, J. A. Leyden, F. B. Andrus, Magnus O. Hollis.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieuts. Luigi Lomia, Thos. R. Adams, A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott.

ent transfer of General John Gibbon to this de-

partment adds another to its officers of long and distinguished service. There is some curiosity to learn whether the General brings with him the troublesome question as to the right of the commander of a department to control its affairs when beyond its limits. When General Gibbon raised the question recently in the Department of the Platte, Gen. Terry fell back on the decision of Attorney General Devens, General Sheridan sustained his action, and the case went to the deliberations of a court martial. But in place of this the transfer of Gen. Gibbon to this department followed, but how far that goes to settle the question it is not easy to see. Gen. Gibbon's position has already been fully stated in the JOURNAL, and this is not the place to argue it.

Gen. Carlin is just now alone in his house at Fort Omaha. Mrs. Carlin having gone East to place their only son at school with Col. Symonds, at Sing Sing. The Regimental Q. M., 1st Lieut. John Scott, has been compelled to obtain a sick leave, and left on Monday to recruit himself at his home in Kentucky. He is suffering from inflammation of the bowels.

At Department Headquarters General Howard presides over a military family which is kept in order by that veteran among adjutants and prince among good fellows, J. H. Taylor. The other members of the staff are Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf., A. I. G.; Major H. B. Burnham, J. A.; Major M. I. Ludington, Chief Q. M. Personal Staff—1st Lieuts. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf.; Charles E. S. Wood, 21st Inf.; Guy Howard, 12th Inf., aides de-camp. Department Staff—Major Thomas Wilson, Chief Commissary; Lieut. Col. J. E. Summers, Medical Director; Major T. H. Stanton, Chief Paymaster; 1st Lieut. D. C. Kingman, Engineer Officer; 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., I. R. F.

#### THREE PICTURES.

WITH A GLANCE AT THEIR HISTORY.

At the north end of the Museum of the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, hang, ranged in a row, three somewhat elaborately wrought pictures in oil. The picture upon the left, as you look, represents the battle of Molino del Rey—being in size, say, 30 by 40 inches, or thereabouts. The one at the right—being of the same dimensions as the first—gives the division of General Worth, together with a portion of Twigg's division, as engaged at the battle of Churubusco. The picture in the centre is a portrait from life of General Worth himself—full size, and exhibiting the figure somewhat below the waist.

So little is known, perhaps, at this day, of the origin of these pictures, or the circumstances leading more immediately to their production, that some few notes upon the subject may not prove uninteresting to readers of the JOURNAL.

And firstly with reference to the picture of El Molino. At the conclusion of this most obstinate and bloody contest, there arose among the several partisans of Scott and Worth, a bitter war of words, touching the merits and general conduct of the action, as upon the part of Worth and others. To settle fixedly points in dispute, as regarded the battle proper, General Worth determined to have depicted in as clear and perfect a manner as possible, both the ground upon which the engagement took place, and the relative positions of the several bodies of troops participating, as taken at a given stage. Thus, no further question need afterward arise, touching dispositions, locality, or general character of the fight.

Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, of the 5th Infantry, and Captain Bomford, of the 8th, executed sketches in aid of the project—the former by survey, with instruments, and the latter by the eye, in pencil, or water tints. To consolidate, however, the material furnished, and give to the whole a final finish in oil, Lieutenant Tracy, of the 9th Infantry, an artist of some practice, and originally a pupil of Professor Morse, was summoned from his regiment in the mountains. It was furthermore understood among parties, that on completion of the picture, it should be placed in hand to be engraved or lithographed in colors for general distribution, while the three officers in question should each receive his just share of proceeds accruing from sales.

The picture, commenced in the house occupied by Gen. Worth within the city of Mexico, was subsequently continued to its finish in the upper room or hall of the General's quarters in Tacubaya, about three miles out. The time, as designated for presentation by Gen. Worth in the picture, was, as nearly as the point could be made, that of the second advance of McIntosh's brigade upon the Casa Mata, and of the storming column upon the batteries of the noted threshing floor. The guns of Drum's battery, in the meantime, run dashing forward, pounded at the Mexican left, and Garland entered with his brigade, assailing the flank of the enemy by the mill or foundry. Duncan's "red-shirt" artillery are at the left, and Sumner's dragoons sweep round to the charge against quadruple their numbers of the enemy's cavalry. Huger's 24-pounders, which opened the action at gray of dawn, rest for a space, relieved of their labors by the troops advancing downward upon the slope to the hell of fire at their front. Reserves appear in line, nearest the spectator.

Every morning, after the disposal of more official matters at his office, it was the wont of the General to seat himself beside the artist, pointing out any incorrectness as to the positions of troops, and indicating detail necessary to have included, that the picture might be as complete and perfect as in his power to suggest, or that of the painter to execute. More than once considerable groups and bodies of men were required to be obliterated, and a more correct rendering given, so that in reality, there are as good as two or three pictures at different points of the canvas, one above the other. Of course, the task was at times exhausting, but the General had set his heart upon accuracy, and nothing short could be allowed to take the place of it. Officers, as well of Worth's or other divisions, were frequent visitors to the improvised studio, and in every case judgment and criticism were freely invited. Hence, in addition to the General's direction, there came valuable

aid from the outside, numbers of the officers thus consulted having borne their honorable or conspicuous part in the action under representation. As a result of the whole, the quiet bit of "painted cloth" here discussed bears, perhaps, upon its surface, despite of any faults or imperfections of execution, the only really historic or exact presentation that exists—or is even likely to exist, except as in the general way of copy—of the battle of Molino del Rey, "fought and won," Sept. 8, 1847. The Castle of Chapultepec, pouring in its shot upon our lines from its elevation above the grove at rear of the mill, is fairly and carefully rendered from the point of view had. The more distant breadth of valley, and the peaks of the great snow mountains, though by no means slighted in the drawing, are perhaps faulty in general tone.

The second picture—being that of the two divisions named at Churubusco—was not at first contemplated by Gen. Worth; but having his hand in, and favored also with a willing assistant at his own headquarters, the General sent Capt. Bomford in the direction of the old battle ground for more sketches to be worked up into the newer subject. The Captain used to say that he sketched with his pistol in one hand and his brush in the other, occasionally passing around the muzzle of the former, to widen the circle of the murderous-looking rascals that gathered about, ostensibly to admire his efforts in art.

This picture gives the caureway leading directly to the *tele du pont*, with troops of Worth's division hastening onward, or deployed to the right, and advancing through the corn or stubble upon the formidable works of the enemy at front. Wagons are overturned to bridge a passage for the men above the wayside water ditches, and even mules have been shot in harness and hurled in to fill up the depths. An ammunition wagon, struck by a shell from the *tele du pont*, explodes midway in the road. To the left, as you look, lies the ground of operation of Twigg's division, the guns of Taylor's battery being busy near at hand, whilst farther on, amid the smoke, Riley, with others, assails the defences of the Convent. Worth himself is visible upon an elevation of wall, affording a better outlook above the field.

The General had a story about his black servant, Abram, who, having been faithful to him in every other contingency of the campaign, did not desert him at Churubusco. It seems that Abram, noting in the midst of the fight where a cannon shot had rent away a portion of an adobe hut, peered in at the opening made, and discovered a brace or two of well-conditioned turkeys. True to his instincts as a provider, and reckless of bullets about, Abram proceeded to tote to the front the birds, with corn from the General's supply. From a position, then, a little at one side, the moment the necks of his victims developed fairly to the light, he swept them each headless at a single stroke of the sabre he bore. Thus the mess of "Mars' Wo'th" lacked not for supplies when the battle was over. Of such, too, it may be remarked, were the servants of that day and generation.

The picture of Churubusco is less complete and elaborate than that of Molino, but was held at the time of its execution to be generally faithful and correct.

And now we come to the portrait. Politicians may remember that about this time—the spring of '48—it began to be thought that as a presidential candidate for the Democracy, General Worth, if he could be nominated, would lead the field. Among others, the Hon. George W. Clinton, of New York State, addressed the General on the subject, inviting an expression of sentiments on points political then pending, or about to be opened up in the coming campaign. As a point of detail, as well, either Mr. Clinton, or some other interested friend, inquired if there was no one, in all the Army of the Valley of Mexico, capable of limning forth a good and sufficient portrait of the hero of Molino del Rey—which was to say, the proposed nominee of the Democratic party. To meet this appeal, the pencil of Lieutenant Tracy was again called into requisition. It was at a late moment, for peace was already a certainty, and the troops were under preparation for the march to the coast. With industry and perseverance, however, both upon the part of the General as sitter, and the Lieutenant as artist, the portrait was achieved, and the likeness deemed satisfactory. The General is represented, field glass in hand, as upon the battle ground of Molino. In the back-ground occurs dimly the blaze of the exploding magazine of the Casa Mata.

On arrival of the pictures North, after peace had been declared, and all "came marching home," it was found that more capital was needed to put the set in the way of being engraved, or lithographed in colors, than either the General, or the artist, or his assistants had at disposal. Neither came any enthusiast forward to meet with his thousands the contingency that had so put the rest at fault. As a consequence, the matter lapsed, and General Worth dying within a year at San Antonio, the pictures were taken charge of by the family—falling ultimately into the hands of his daughter, who has placed them in the Museum of the Military Service Institution.

This, then, is the history, given as succinctly as practicable, of the three pictures set forth in the heading to this article. It illustrates, we conceive, the truth that in this instance, as in many others connected with objects displayed within the walls of the museum, there arises a greater interest in what you are led to look upon, when you come to know more about it.

A. T., U. S. A.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette understands that it was the wish of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught that no favor should be shown to him, and his Royal Highness was perfectly satisfied to receive a simple Companionship of the Bath as the reward of his services in Egypt, as he did not desire in any way to interfere with the honors which had been earned by the other officers who served with him in the campaign.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies. Will visit Cuban ports and be at New Orleans by March 15. Will reach Aspinwall about Jan. 25.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. At Hampton Roads. Will not sail for the Asiatic Station until further directed by the Navy Department.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies. Will visit the ports of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, and be at New Orleans by March 15. Will be at Aspinwall about March 1.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert P. Bradford. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies. Communications for her leaving the United States before Jan. 25 should be sent to St. Thomas, W. I. From Jan. 25 to Feb. 25 to Aspinwall. After Feb. 25 they should be sent to New Orleans. Will visit Port Royal and St. Pierre; Basseterre, St. Christopher; St. Thomas; Santa Cruz; Curacao; Aspinwall; New Orleans, and such other ports as may be necessary. Will reach Aspinwall about Feb. 25, and remain until the *Vandalia* and *Kearsarge* arrives.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies. Will visit the Haytian and San Domingo ports. To be in New Orleans by March 15. Will be at Aspinwall about March 1. Will also visit the Island of Navassa to inquire into reported cruel treatment of laborers there.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Passed Cape Henry Dec. 16, bound on a cruise through the West Indies. Will visit Central American and Mexican ports, and be at New Orleans by March 15. Will reach Aspinwall about Jan. 12. Will also investigate alleged systems of kidnapping on the Mosquito coast.

## South Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. Left Montevideo, Oct. 26, for Santa Cruz, with Lieut. Very and party on board.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Montevideo, Nov. 1.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. c. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. At Palermo, Nov. 23.

**NIRPSI**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. En route to New York.

**QUINNBAUGH**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Left Malta, Nov. 17, for Villefranche.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Nov. 24. Commander Merriman reports that he has received information from nearly all points in the Territory of Alaska and finds that quiet and good order prevail. Health of ship's company excellent. Under date of Sitka, Oct. 3, Comdr. Merriman, of the *Adams*, officially reports that while mooring ship, in making the starboard quarter mooring fast, the hawser slipped from the after check of the second outter, sinking her instantly, stern first, throwing Cadet Midshipman S. M. Kase, U. S. N., and the boat's crew into the water. The water was very cold, and, as many of the men were in oil-skins and rubber boots, they were in great danger of drowning. Mr. Kase, although heavily clothed and unmindful of his own danger, swam with admirable coolness with a rudder to one and an oar to another man, thereby saving their lives. His conduct is commended to the favorable notice of the department.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns, Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 16, seventeen days from Honolulu. All well.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Lima.

**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Ordered to the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Oct. 19, and expected to remain about two weeks for repairs. She was to sail thence for Valparaiso, Chili.

**INOQUIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Banda. At Callao.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. An Associated Press despatch, dated Lima, Dec. 14, says this vessel left Callao on this date for Honolulu.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PENSACOLA**, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. A despatch dated Lima, Dec. 14, says that this vessel was to leave on this date for Panama.

**WAUCHESSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clift.

**ASHUELLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Left Yokohama, Nov. 4, for Kobe. She is to be at Hong Kong ready for service by Jan. 15, 1883.

**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George Dewey. Left the Navy-yard, New York, at 11.35 o'clock Nov. 28, bound on her cruise.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama. Was ordered to leave there Nov. 15 for a short cruise, after which she will proceed to Hong Kong and await orders.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Wintering at Tientsin.

**RICHMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route to Nagasaki.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Norfolk, Va. As soon as refitted and re-officered, will proceed on a cruise through the West Indies.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At the Boston Navy-yard.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Wintering at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. Arrived at Boston, Dec. 4.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Was ordered to leave Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for repairs and general overhauling. She will be towed to her destination by the United States tug *Cohasset*.

## On Special Service.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Edmund O. Mathews. At the Boston yard.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. An officer on board this vessel writes from Acapulco, Nov. 16: "We leave here to-day or to-morrow for Ventosa, unless the sickness now prevalent there is not of so serious a nature as to drive us away. They report cholera and yellow fever that way. All well on board."

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Anchored in winter quarters at foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. At the Washington Navy-yard. Some repairs are said to be needed in the engineer department of this vessel. It is proposed to send her to Samana to complete surveys on which the *Despatch* was engaged last winter.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns. At Annapolis, Md.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, Pilot George Glass. A. Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MIANTONOMOH**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, Mate Joseph Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate, Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate, Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTT**, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Has taken the place of the *Passaic* as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, Lieut. J. A. Chesley, (temp.); *Catkill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A COURT OF INQUIRY has been in session at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy-yard examining the books, bills, etc., of James Billingham, purveyor at the Naval Hospital, charged with having defrauded the Government, as well as the patients, out of a considerable amount of money.

NAVAL Cadet F. H. Hunnicke, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect June 1, 1883, and granted leave of absence until that time, has been granted permission to leave the United States.

THE Navy-Yard Commission, consisting of Commodore Luce, Chief Engineer Loring, Assistant Engineer Talcott, and Mr. Mullett, have arrived at San Francisco and commenced their labors at the Mare Island Navy-yard. They were to leave for the East Dec. 22. The Commissioners are said to be unanimously in favor of the retention of this yard, as it is the only one on the coast.

The following cable message was received by Secretary Chandler, Dec. 20, from the Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg: "I have just received this telegram dated Irkutsk to-day—sent there by mail from Irkutsk: 'Please inform the Secretary of Navy as follows: Arrived at Irkutsk. Harry Hunt's party delayed a few days. Anquia (?) ill—not serious. Rest well. Made search of coast from Lena to Jana and Olenek. Ran several routes through Delta. Communicated with natives who, during this summer, visited every portion of Delta. No trace of Chipp's party discovered. Orders to bring bodies just received. Must await permission from the Russian government to remove the bodies. Hunt and party proceed to Irkutsk. Scheultze and I return to Delta. Sixty days necessary to bring bodies here. Send caskets to Irkutsk.'"

UNDER date of St. Petersburg, Dec. 21, Minister Hunt telegraphed: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs says that the Governor at Irkutsk thinks the proposed removal of bodies impracticable now, endangering dogs and reindeer required, which cannot be replaced if lost. I have telegraphed this to Irkutsk, to be expressed to Harbor at Irkutsk, with instructions to consult the Governor and forward result."

A DESPATCH says: "The Naval Board of Inspection has reported that it will require \$5,000 to make the necessary repairs to the United States steamer *Sentara*, now at Norfolk."

A DESPATCH dated Fortress Monroe, Dec. 16, says: "Five vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, comprising the *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, *Kearsarge*, *Alliance*, and *Yantic*, under command of Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, sailed from Hampton Roads Dec. 16 for a winter cruise in the West Indies. The vessels will sail in company until reaching latitude 20 deg., when they will be despatched to different ports on the Gulf and South American coasts. A strong northwest wind was blowing as the fleet got under way."

THE Court martial at the Washington Navy-yard for the trial of Surg. Alfred M. Owen, U. S. N., for his connection with the case of Capt. Hopkins, re-assembled Dec. 19 and continued the trial. Surg. Owen read his defence to the effect that Capt. Hopkins stated that he had a telegram from the department to the effect that all the officers who could be spared from the station should be relieved. As Capt. Hopkins was sick and unfit for duty, he could be spared without any loss to the service. He said that he had permission from the department to leave the station for a week at any time. He had been in a bad state of health, and he (Surg. Owen) had recommended Capt. Hopkins to leave the South before any signs of yellow fever had been discovered. He (Owen) was not responsible for the manner of Capt. Hopkins' leaving. In conclusion, Surg. Owen said that he

was the first person to give notice of the appearance of yellow fever at the station, and was at first denounced as an alarmist and had a great deal of difficulty to get a quarantine, and had to stand guard himself sometimes. These charges have fallen on him like a thunder-clap, and he is conscious of having committed no wrong, and he had no authority to order a commanding officer to leave his station. The Judge-Advocate made reply to the effect that Surg. Owen had exceeded his duty in the particulars under consideration. The court was then cleared, arrived at its verdict, and subsequently forwarded its proceedings to the Secretary of the Navy for revision and action.

LIEUT. W. H. Slack, U. S. N., recently ordered to the *Juniata*, received from England, not long ago a service of cut glass and silver, and on the tray is this legend: "From J. Philip Scott, Esq., to W. H. Slack, U. S. Navy, as a token of gratitude for the presence of mind and high courage displayed Nov. 7, 1881." The *Washington Sunday Herald* says:

It seems that Mr. Scott was being driven in a low *T-car* through one of the parks outside of London. His wife and her sister were on the back seat. The horses took fright and dragged the vehicle over a low iron railing which ran along about five inches above the road, dividing it from the grass plot. The old gentleman and the driver were thrown out and considerably hurt, but the ladies remained in. Mr. Slack, a near witness, saw that on the other side of the grass plot a similar fence would be encountered, and also that the reins were hanging on the corner of the dash board. Being considerable of an athlete and an excellent runner, he was able to reach the back of the carriage, clamber over the ladies, and get on to the front seat. He found, however, the reins had slipped off in the meantime. With one foot on the dash-board and one on the seat he balanced himself and jumped to the back of one of the horses, which, swerving violently, threw him off, wrenching the check rein from his grasp. In the fall his hand encountered the dragging reins, and, though much shaken, he contrived to gain his feet and succeeded in stopping the horses before too late. "This is not the first time Lieut. Slack has risked his life to save others. He was nearly drowned in the Delaware in his efforts to save a man, who was finally brought to shore with the help of a friend. In Villefranche Harbor he was knocked nearly senseless in a struggle he had in the water with a marine, who during a delirium had jumped from the side of the *Franklin* to drown himself."

We find the following in the *San Francisco Bulletin* of Dec. 7:

Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, for nearly three years past in command of the United States Naval force on the Pacific Station, will shortly be relieved by Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes. Admiral Balch entered the Navy in 1837, and on Dec. 30th of this year will have been forty-five years in the service, and having reached the age of sixty-two years, retires by act of Congress. As a passed midshipman he took part in all the active operations of the Navy during the Mexican War, in the squadrons of Commodore Conner and Tatnall. He was engaged in the bombardment of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and was present at the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz. As a Lieutenant in the United States sloop *Plymouth*, on the East India Squadron, he took a notable part in the conflicts in the beginning of the year 1854, between the allied American and British forces and the Chinese Imperial troops. In the encounter in the mouth of April, 1854, at the harbor of Shanghai, brought about by the continued aggressions of the Chinese government, upon the foreign residents of that place, when Capt. O'Callaghan of the British navy, with 150 sailors and marines, and Commander John Kelly of the United States Navy, with ninety blue jackets from the *Plymouth*, opposed and routed a multitude of several thousand Chinese who had strongly entrenched themselves in the cemeteries of Shanghai. Lieut. Balch, while in command of an advance detachment of Americans, was attacked by a large body of Chinese troops and during the action severely wounded in the hip. During the War of the Rebellion he was for several years in command of the war steamer *Pawnee*, on blockade duty in the South Atlantic squadron. On July 16, 1863, while in the Stono River, South Carolina, the *Pawnee* engaged two heavily-mounted rebel batteries, and although she was almost riddled by the heavy fire from the shore, having been struck forty-six times, Commander Balch would not withdraw until he had silenced the enemies' batteries. With Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, he took an active part in all the operations on the coast of South Carolina. Since the close of the war Admiral Balch has been occupied both on sea and shore duty. He was Superintendent of the Naval Academy previous to his assuming his present command. During the recent war in South America, Admiral Balch, with his flagship the *Pensacola*, and other American men-of-war, was constantly on the Peruvian coast, aiding in every manner possible the efforts of our Government to establish peace, and offering refuge and assistance with the vessels of his squadron to distressed Americans and foreigners in Peru.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

Dec. 16.—Commander Edwin M. Shepard, to command the Nautical School Ship *St. Mary's*, at New York.

Lieutenant R. H. Buckingham, to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensign Harry M. Hodges, to the *Enterprise* on the 19th of December.

Lieutenant Boynton Leach, Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. Wilson, Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, Assistant Engineer Howard Gage, Naval Cadets Wm. H. P. Creighton and C. H. Matthews, Boatswain Peter Johnson, Carpenter Wm. L. Maples, and Sailmaker Truman B. White, to the *Swatara*.

Dec. 18.—Lieutenant A. C. Dillingham, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Lieutenant Samuel P. Comley, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Midshipman Philip V. Lansdale, to examination for promotion.

Dec. 19.—Midshipman Augustus C. Almy, to special duty in the Navy Department.

Assistant Surgeon John M. Edgar, as Recorder to the Board of Medical Examiners at Philadelphia, in addition to his present duties.

Dec. 20.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. F. Schmitz, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant Edward A. Field, to the *Swatara*.

Naval Cadets Luman S. Norton, W. H. Wolfersberger and George L. Dillman, to re-examination as to their physical condition.

Dec. 21.—Ensign Edward D. Bostick, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Hiram E. Drury, to the training ship *Portsmouth* on the 23th of December.

## DETACHED.

Dec. 16.—Captain Henry Erben, from the command of the Nautical School Ship *St. Mary's* on the 31st of December, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant T. T. Wood, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Lieutenant James W. Graydon, from temporary duty at the Navy Department, and placed on furlough for three months.

Lieutenant R. B. Peck, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Master David Peacock, from the *Enterprise*, and ordered to the *Swatara*.

Dec. 18.—Lieutenant Wm. McCarty Little has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Adams* on the 30th of October last, and has been placed on sick leave.



Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, from the training ship Portsmouth on the 27th of December, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Midshipman James C. Drake, from special duty in the Navy Department, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey. Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt has reported his return home, having been detached from duty at Villefranche, France, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 20.—Ensign Thomas M. Brumby, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Dec. 21.—Passed Assistant Paymaster A. K. Michler, from the training ship Portsmouth on the 28th of December, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

#### RETIRED.

Midshipman Frank B. Case having been found incapacitated for active service by reason of color blindness has been wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay, to take effect from December 15.

#### RETIRED.

Naval Cadet T. P. Ledbetter.

#### CONFIRMATIONS IN THE NAVY, DECEMBER 20.

Commodore Edmund R. Colbourn, a resident of California, to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from December 3, 1882, vice Rear-Admiral Johnston B. Creighton, retired, and Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, deceased.

Master Horace P. McIntosh, a resident of Indiana, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 22, 1882, vice Lieutenants Charles W. Christopher and Fletcher S. Bassett, retired.

Master Carlos G. Calkins, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 17, 1882, vice Lieutenant Alexander M. Thackara, resigned, and Lieutenant Elliott J. Arthur, retired.

Ensign David Daniels, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Master in the Navy from November 17, 1882, vice Masters Horace P. McIntosh and Carlos G. Calkins, nominated for promotion.

Surgeon Edwin S. Bogert, a resident of New York, to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from September 10, 1882, vice Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibbs, deceased.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, a resident of Virginia, to be a Surgeon in the Navy from September 10, 1882, vice Surgeon Edward S. Bogert, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson, a resident of Ohio, to be a Surgeon in the Navy from October 22, 1882, vice Surgeon Edmund C. Ver Meulen, retired.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1882.

##### General Order 302.

The attention of commanding and other officers is called to the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1882, which provides that vacancies in the lower grades of the Line, Engineer Corps, and Marine Corps shall hereafter be filled by appointments to be made from the graduates of the Naval Academy, at the conclusion of their six years' course, and in the order of merit as shall be determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy.

The above applies to all Naval Cadets who have not completed the prescribed six years' course of instruction.

In order that Naval Cadets who have completed the four years' course of study at the Naval Academy shall have equal opportunities to prepare for their final examination, it is ordered that those who have been doing duty as Cadet Engineers shall in addition to those duties be assigned to deck and division duties, and shall be given every opportunity to acquire a knowledge of navigation, gunnery, and seamanship, as well as of steam engineering; and that those who have been doing duty as Cadet Midshipmen shall, in addition to those duties, be given the duties in the fire and engine rooms hitherto performed by Cadet Engineers.

All Naval Cadets will, at the end of their six years' course, be finally examined at the Naval Academy by the Academic Board.

The duty performed by each Naval Cadet shall be specified in the column of "Remarks" already provided on the Quarterly Returns called for by G. O. 290.

Commanding officers of naval vessels are charged with the execution of this order, which affects Naval Cadets who appear as Cadet Midshipmen on pages 25, 26, and 27, Navy Register of July 1, 1882, beginning with and junior to John L. Schock; and those who are designated Cadet Engineers on pages 39 and 40 of the same Register beginning with and junior to Jay M. Whitman. Commanding officers are directed to inform the Department of the date of the receipt of this order.

The attention of commanding officers is also called to par. 143, page 51, and pars. 3, 4, and 5, page 65, Navy Regulations, edition of 1876. These Regulations will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1882.

##### General Order 303.

Hereafter, Fleet Officers will not be appointed to a squadron or station unless there shall be six or more cruising vessels attached to such squadron or station, and the number of enlisted men shall exceed six hundred.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1882.

##### G. O. M. O. 52.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, Nov. 23, 1882, and of which Capt. David B. Harkness, U. S. N., is president, was arraigned and tried Passed Asst. Surg. James M. Murray, U. S. N., on a charge of "drunkenness on duty," to which charge he pleaded "not guilty." The court finding him guilty he was sentenced (has heretofore been published in the JOURNAL), "to be suspended from rank and duty for a period of two years, on furlough pay, and to retain his present number on the Navy Register during such period of suspension." The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved. The sentence will take effect from this date.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, Dec. 19, 1882.

The workmen were paid on Wednesday, anticipating regular pay-day two days on account of Christmas. Number of men on roll 612, amount \$17,246.

The marine James Sullivan, who was recently turned over to the civil authorities of Braintree on a warrant of burglary at that place, has been restored to duty at the yard, no evidence being brought against him.

The lower masts of the *Powhatan* are all taken out, and have been towed to the timber dock at the lower yard.

Since the 1st of November the construction force has been increased about 150 men.

It is the opinion of some of the yard officials that the *Shenandoah* should have been hauled up in one of the ship houses instead of being placed in dry dock, so that the dock might have been held available for service if required, and thereby possibly have secured other work here. As it is now, the dock is practically closed for some months to come.

The upper block of officers' quarters has received a new coat of paint. The color is a heavy dull red, the blinds are yet unhung

and possibly may relieve its sober look with their coat of bronze green.

The feeling of insecurity on account of the uncertainty of additional allotment to the Department of Yards and Docks, the original amount already being exhausted, gives to the employees an unpleasant unrest.

The repairs on the *Jamestown* will require about two weeks more time, while those of the *Portsmouth* somewhat longer, work on the latter being commenced later. It is pushed on both with all dispatch.

Preparations are active with decorations and other arrangements for Christmas observances at the chapel. The young people of the yard will have their usual Christmas tree, and Chaplain Rawson, in accordance with his custom for the past four years, will read the evening previous, especially to the mariners and men attached to ships, selections from Dickens.

Much interest is taken in the services and Sunday-school of the chapel, to which Chaplain Rawson is earnestly devoted. Miss Stark is organist, and the choir, under the efficient direction of Paymaster F. F. Arms, assisted by Miss Edith Holway, daughter of Chaplain Holway, and by Mrs. Pay Director Abbot, Mrs. Lieut. Jasper, and Midshipman W. E. Safford, furnished excellent music.

Lieut.-Col. Hebb, in charge of the Marine Barracks, and his wife, celebrated their crystal wedding, or fifteenth marriage anniversary, at their residence in the yard Monday evening. A large number of the naval officers attached to this station were present, with their wives and families, and a very pleasant evening was passed, many beautiful and substantial evidences of the regard in which the couple are held being left behind.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, Dec. 22, 1882.

Surgeon J. L. Neilson, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board the *Saratoga*.

The U. S. steamer *Cactus* is doing duty in this vicinity. Lieut. John W. Danenhower, U. S. N., lectured under the auspices of the Newport Artillery on Thursday evening at the Opera House. The previous lecture in the course was delivered by Major H. C. Dane, of Massachusetts.

Dr. W. Lamont Wheeler has been elected Commander of Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

Thomas Caldwell, cook to the commander of the *New Hampshire*, has deserted.

Dr. Knight, U. S. N., attached to the *Minnesota*, at New York, is in town visiting his family.

Lieut. Aaron Ward, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board the *New Hampshire*, after an absence of several weeks.

Gen. Van Allen, of New York, has offered to provide a dinner for the inmates of the Children's Home.

The *Saratoga*, Comdr. Taylor, left here on Wednesday for New York, in tow of the U. S. tug *Cohasset*.

The taxpayers on Wednesday voted, by a decided majority, not to accept the proposed site and plans for buildings to take the place of Coasters' Harbor Island buildings, voted to the Government for a naval training station, for the benefit of the city's poor.

Paymaster Furey, U. S. N., went to New York Wednesday night, where he will spend the holidays.

Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., and Asst. Paymaster Cowie, U. S. N., attached to the *New Hampshire*, left town Thursday morning for the holiday season.

Midshipman Wall has returned to the *New Hampshire* from leave.

The jury in the case of the State vs. David B. Allen, cook of the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, for manslaughter, disagreed, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. Two of those who voted for conviction were willing to vote as the majority had done, providing the third man followed suit. There is no doubt but that Allen will be released at a very early day.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Considerable excitement has been created at the yard by an order received from the Secretary of the Navy to informally notify the clerical force, foremen and workmen of the yard, including watchmen, shipkeepers, and others, that after the 1st of January large discharges and reductions will be made to keep within the limits of the different appropriations. It is thought this order will be followed by one ordering officers to duty as clerks and foremen at the naval stations and yards, according to recommendations made by the Secretary in his report to Congress urging that officers should take the place of civilians at the yards and stations.

Lieut.-Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, temporary duty, Equipment Department, has been detached and placed on waiting orders, and Midshipman Guy Brown from the *Colorado*, and ordered to coast survey duty.

Naval Constructor Minton, head of the Construction Department, has been ordered as a member of a board to survey certain vessels at Norfolk and Washington.

Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington, inspector of ordnance, Norfolk Navy-yard, and formerly on duty at this station, paid a visit to the yard on Monday.

The dredging out of the river front having nearly been completed, the *Minnesota* has gone into winter quarters at the foot of Main street.

Asst. Surg. Thos. C. Craig, formerly attached to the *Colorado*, has been reordere back to that ship, in the place of P. Asst. Surg. Fitzsimmons, lately detached.

#### THE LOAN.

The Boston *Pilot* says: "The following little poem has been sent to Our Column by a very big boy, who has not yet lost his interest in little ones." The big boy is Capt. Ralph Chandler, U. S. N.:

Father, I'd like some "stamps" to-day,  
I'll pay you back right soon;  
I've some money owing to me,  
I'll get to-morrow noon.  
I've just a quarter coming in,  
To-morrow's Fourth of July;  
At daylight we'd like to begin  
The fun, the boys and I.

Ten cents for rockets, powder five,  
A stick thrown in of punk,  
We've got up a purse for fireworks  
And I don't want to "flunk"  
Just for a quarter I'll soon get  
When Nellie pays, you see,  
For the boys'll be mad and fret  
(If I don't "chip") 'bout me.

There was no denying those eyes  
Troubles had never seen,  
And the hand went where quarters were  
But few and far between.  
With glee the lad his joy displays;  
The sire could not refrain  
From thinking of his boyhood days,  
Living them o'er again.

The day passed by, completely tired,  
Home came the weary boy,  
Ato heartily his evening meal,  
Told of his day of joy.  
Kissed all good-night, then went to bed,  
But knelt at first in prayer:  
"Bless my dear papa, Lord," he said;  
"The Loan" was cancelled there.

#### A SUGGESTION AS TO MACHINE GUNS.

SINCE the Gatling gun is so efficient a weapon, and has an effective range of two miles, how is it that it is not more frequently used? Simply because it is "no man's child." It fires musket balls—so the Artillery look down upon it, and think if used at all it should belong to the Infantry; while they in their turn imagine that a gun with carriage and limber is more suited to the use of artillerymen! We venture to believe that the Gatling would be of important use in both branches of the service, and that it would be well if every line regiment had one, at least, attached to it. Colonel Brackenbury writes in one of his essays that "our object in battle is to break down the enemy's moral force, and to sustain that of our own troops;" and surely a good shower of musket balls, delivered as our Gatlings can and do deliver them, would greatly assist in demoralizing the enemy, and under the shock of such a blighting hail shower, our troops would have a safer and speedier advance upon the opposing columns.

But since the feeling before mentioned is said to exist in both branches of our Army, why should not a separate corps be formed for the sole purpose of fighting with machine guns? This body might be so organized that its tactical units could, in case of necessity, be employed with Infantry battalions, or, when found desirable, several such units could be grouped together, so as to fight in batteries, or fractions of batteries, similarly to field Artillery. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the Royal Artillery should be entrusted with these weapons. Useful, as they doubtless are, the nature of the service expected of them is totally different to that derived from field guns. To begin with, the effective range is about half, and this circumstance alone will govern the tactics of their employment. Field guns, on account of the destructive effects which they can work at long ranges, are, in most cases, fought well in the rear of infantry, the advance of which they are eminently suited to cover; while, on the other hand, machine guns, which have an effective range not differing materially from that of small arms, would, in most cases, have to advance with infantry. On the other hand, the service of these weapons is totally distinct from any duty which the ordinary foot-soldier is called upon to perform, for machine guns, in spite of their lightness, must of necessity be endowed with great mobility; otherwise, from the advanced positions which they would of necessity occupy in combat, they would, in case of even a momentary retreat, be exposed to imminent danger of capture. Consequently, these weapons would have to be, relatively to their weight, as well horsed and manned as horse artillery batteries.—*Army and Navy Magazine, London.*

THE "Garfield Fair" appears to have been the cause of much trouble to some of the managers. Mr. Bitner having complained to Secretary Lincoln of the action of Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., in regard to certain watches, received the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 8th.

Mr. A. Bitner, General Manager Lancaster Watch Company, Lancaster, Pa.:

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you express your desire to bring charges against Col. H. C. Corbin for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at the recent fair held in this city, and your readiness to meet any heard inquiry called to investigate the matter, and in reply have to state that it is not usual to appoint courts as boards for the consideration of vague and general charges. If you will formulate charges and specifications, detailing the circumstances under which your complaint is based, they will receive close consideration by this department, and the question as to whether the allegations constitute the specific offence under the articles of war determined.

Very respectfully, ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

Secretary of War.

Col. Corbin being interviewed on the subject at Newport Barracks, Ky., is reported in the *Cincinnati Gazette* as saying that Mr. Bitner offered to contribute five gold watches, and that instead of gold watches Mr. Bitner produced five movements in ten boxes. "Col. Corbin asked him what they were worth, and he pompously answered 'Fifty dollars.' But he refused to buy them back from the fair at that price, or at forty, twenty-five, or five dollars, at which prices they were successively offered him by Col. Corbin. He said he was not buying watches. An Army officer standing by then took them, paying \$10 for the five." Col. Corbin says he was naturally provoked at the generous offer of five gold watches shrinking to this small measure, and he told Mr. Bitner, in language perhaps more emphatic than polite, what he thought of him; that he had simply wanted a cheap advertisement, and had gotten a number of local mentions in the newspapers and a splendid opportunity of exhibiting his wares, making use of an enterprise with such an object as the fair to further his own ends.

"As for his letter to the Secretary," said Col. Corbin, "that shows what sort of man he is. Though he had sufficient provocation then, and weighs 250 pounds, he neither offered fight nor made any protest, though the police were on hand. He waited until the committee was scattered all over the country, and I was far from Washington, and then he wrote this letter. Of course it was he who published the Secretary's reply."

The reporter then asked if "an Army officer is expected to be an angel or a church deacon? Would a Court-martial take cognizance of a matter which, if proven, would constitute no punishable offence in a court of common law against a civilian?" To which reply was given: "It is a strange idea people have about that. An Army officer has the same rights as any one else, only he is tried before Army officers. These words were not spoken in a public place, but in the committee room, with no one but the committee and Mr. Bitner in hearing distance. If Mr. Bitner specifies, which I doubt, for all he wanted was to advertise himself, the Secretary will probably treat me as becomes an officer of my rank, and call on me for an explicit statement of the whole occurrence."

It is understood that Colonel Corbin has explained the whole matter entirely to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, and that a trial is extremely improbable. His statement does not by any means reflect credit on the Watch Company.



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
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etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

The failure of Congress, at its last session, to make  
an adequate appropriation for the new steel cruisers  
authorized to be built, is said to embarrass the Advisory  
Board somewhat, who proceed very cautiously towards  
making recommendations for as large vessels as the  
language of the law contemplates. Unfinished vessels,  
resting on the stocks for want of funds to complete  
them, are unsightly objects; and the prospect of such  
a condition of things may well frighten the bolders.  
But there should not be much hesitation in commenc-  
ing the construction of the vessels most desirable. If  
not completed, the responsibility will rest with Con-  
gress.

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the matter our immediate attention.

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### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We publish this bill in full elsewhere, and the indica-  
tions are that it will speedily pass the House, in whole  
or part. It calls for \$24,681,700.00 against \$26,415,-  
454.10 appropriated for the current fiscal year. The  
bill contains the usual provisions for the several staff  
departments of the Army, and contains but little new  
legislation, but that little is of no mean importance.

The unsatisfactory condition of the law for retire-  
ments has received attention in a clause which provides  
that nothing in the act of June 30, 1882, "shall be so  
construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict, retirements  
from active service in the Army, as authorized by law  
in force at the date of the said act; retirements under  
the provisions of said act of June 30, 1882, being in  
addition to those heretofore authorized by law." This,  
we deem, will prove wholly satisfactory to the Army,  
as it restores retirements for disability to the status held  
before the enactment of the compulsory retirement  
law.

Further clauses provide that officers shall only be  
assigned to duty or command according to their brevet  
rank when actually engaged in hostilities, and that all  
officers now or hereafter on the retired list, except the  
General of the Army, shall be carried on the rolls, and  
shall receive the lawful pay of the rank actually held in  
the Army at the date of their retirement.

The aides to general officers have also received at-  
tention. The General is to have three, field officers of  
the line below the rank of colonel, who are to have \$50  
a month additional pay while on that duty. The Lieut.  
General is to have two, field officers of the line below  
the rank of lieutenant colonel, and they are to be allowed  
\$45 a month extra. The Major Generals two, to be se-  
lected from captains or 1st lieutenants of the line, and  
they are to receive \$35. Brigadiers are restricted to one  
aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. of the line, to receive \$36 a month  
extra. All these aides, except the senior aide of the gen-  
eral, are not to hold the positions longer than three years.  
It is to be observed under this head, that provision is  
made for an aide to each of the brigadiers at the head  
of the staff departments. Mileage of officers of the  
Army is to be computed over the shortest through  
routes between the points journeyed over by order, and  
officers issuing orders involving mileage shall certify in  
said orders that there is a public necessity for the travel  
directed.

Soldier's deposits are to bear interest on any sums  
deposited not less than ten dollars.

The above comprises all of special interest in the  
bill, and it is not necessary now to do more than sum-  
marize the new legislation, pending the final action of  
the House. It will be seen from our congressional re-  
ports that there is bitter opposition to the clause relat-  
ing to the retirement of officers with the rank held at  
date of retirement, and that the clause as to aides has  
been amended.

### WHAT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

A BALTIMORE despatch says that at a fair for the re-  
lief of widows and orphans of soldiers of the late war,  
opened Dec. 18 in Concordia Opera House, Paymaster  
Pritchard, U. S. N., being called upon to speak for the  
Navy, replied that there was nothing of the Navy to  
talk about. There was plenty of water and plenty of  
officers and men, but a scarcity of ships. After better  
provision was made he would be glad to speak of the  
Navy.

We wish, however, that Paymaster Pritchard had  
added, what, indeed, he should have added, and per-  
haps did, that so far as its personnel goes our Navy was  
never more deserving of the confidence of the country  
than now. Among our young and growing officers are



many of remarkable natural abilities and rare acquirements, and, as a whole, the body of officers reflect honor on their service and the United States.

It is the fashion now to ridicule the condition of the Navy as to ships, and even that may be carried too far, but never should the fact be lost sight of that we have beyond question what is first of all necessary to make a Navy efficient and glorious, and that is an unsurpassed, if not unequalled, corps of officers to command its ships and direct its various departments.

#### THE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART OF WAR.

The essay by Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, on "The important improvements in the art of war during the past twenty years, and their probable effect on future military operations," which was awarded the prize for 1882 by the Board of Award of the Military Service Institution of the United States, appears in full in No. 11 of the Journal of the Institution, just issued. Five essays were submitted to the board, which consisted of Gens. McClellan, McDowell, and Fry. They unanimously voted first place to the essay signed "Aleph," who proved to be Col. Lazelle. The next two in order of merit were by Lieut. F. V. Greene of the Corps of Engineers, and Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. The board found these two of a high order of merit, but deemed the essay by Col. Lazelle to be "most thoroughly worked out in detail," and made their award accordingly. In doing so they took occasion to congratulate the Institution "on being able to secure such contributions."

The prize essay in its first part treats of American and European heavy rifled ordnance, setting forth what has been done towards improving heavy and light American rifled guns, what Europe has done and is doing in the same direction, and in projectiles, breech-loading field guns, powder, artillery carriages, improved sights, machine guns, range finders, etc.

In regard to light field artillery, Col. Lazelle thinks that Herr Krupp has produced unquestionably the best light field gun in the world. As to mortars, Col. Lazelle questions whether the application of rifling and rifled projectiles to them is a gain commensurate with the outlay demanded, but believes that the general adoption abroad of rifled howitzers has been fully warranted by improved range and accuracy of fire.

The several improvements in small arms since 1860, here and in Europe, are then described at length, Col. Lazelle saying incidentally and truly that the great improvements in the mechanism of breech-loading made in the past fifteen years "have been a gain to artillery, in initial velocity; accuracy of fire; in the protection afforded gunners in guns of all calibres; in rapidity of loading heavy guns; and in greater safety from more complete sponging of chambered guns. By comparison of our service rifle with those of European countries, it will be seen that it is about equal in power to any except the Martini-Henry. In aggregate results of range, penetration, accuracy, and rapidity of fire, a gain of power in small arms in the last twenty years, may be safely asserted as eight times greater in accuracy; two-thirds greater in range and penetration, and five times greater in rapidity of aimed fire; while the weight of cartridges has been diminished, and the number per man that may be carried increased."

In concluding his remarks on this branch of his subject, he says that "considering the relative areas of effective fire, consequent upon increased range, it will be found that that of the modern breech-loader is thirty-two times greater than that of the old smooth-bore; and that the quantity of aimed fire is five times greater. Still it is to be borne in mind, that the limit of distinct vision gives a relatively less advantage compared with its range, to the long, than to the short range arm."

Speaking of the cavalry arm, he thus remarks: "Sheridan and other leaders in our civil war threw aside the traditions of European cavalry, jingling, brilliant and costly, a massing and charging force, and made our cavalry an offensive and self-defending power against all arms." Shelter trenches and intrenching tools, armored defences, field telegraph, torpedoes, and railroads are next treated of, and bring Part I. to a conclusion.

Part II. discusses the "probable effect of important improvements in the art of war on future military operations," and exhibits in detail the changes made and to be expected in the construction of permanent defensive works, sea coast defence, field works, shelter trenches, field telegraph, and railroads, cavalry, artillery, infantry, the attack, the defence, and the attack and defence. Colonel Lazelle, in concluding, holds that the essence of the modern system is to develop soldiers individually, and to make officers and men thinkers as well as fighters. "The mechanism of war is more

delicate, and a force anywhere applied is everywhere quickly felt, and because of this state of absolute tension of parts, there should nowhere be permitted manipulations, by any but master hands." Elaborate tables, illustrative of various portions of the essay, accompany it, and exhibit a large amount of patient and well directed research.

We have not attempted to more than indicate Col. Lazelle's line of argument. So important an essay, densely written and closely argued, needs to be carefully read as a whole to be appreciated.

GEN. AUGUR, with a view to a thorough execution of recent War Department Orders in the matter of the causes of desertion, directs that each report of a desertion shall set forth the name, description, etc., of the deserter, length of service, whether he ever complained of ill treatment of any kind, or of insufficiency of rations; whether there is a rule in the company, giving non-commissioned officers authority to prevent enlisted men from making complaints, in person, to the company commander; whether the administration of justice, by and through punishment, is given into the hands of the first sergeant; and, generally, any facts or opinions of officers or men in the troop or company that might bear upon the cause of the desertion. From what we can learn there seems to be every reason to hope that the late regulations on this subject will prove beneficial to the service before very long. We therefore take the liberty to commend to general notice the excellent rules for special reports of desertions contained in Gen. Augur's General Order 24, of December 18.

THE Naval Advisory Board has submitted the following preliminary recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy: "That there be constructed, in addition to the two cruisers already authorized to be built, two of the ten second-rate, single-decked, steel unarmored cruisers recommended by the late Naval Advisory Board, the displacement being limited, however, to about 2,500 tons each, with a speed of not less than 13 knots, and at a cost each—construction, \$425,000; engines, \$285,000; ordnance, \$164,825; equipment, \$50,000; total, \$924,825. The battery to consist of eight 6-inch breech-loading rifled guns, and six revolving guns. We might also recommend for construction one ram, of the five steel rams suggested by the late Naval Advisory Board, the displacement to be about 2,000 tons, with a sea speed of 13 knots, at a cost each—construction, \$350,000; engines (twin screws), \$300,000; equipment, \$20,000; torpedo outfit (if fitted), \$51,000; total, \$721,000. The Board is, however, of opinion that the construction of a ram is not indispensably necessary, except under prospect of war. The ram is of no use in time of peace, and can be built within 90 days, or readily improvised from another vessel in emergency. The Board advises that a ram should be designed to provide against contingency above referred to. Also one despatch boat, of about 1,500 tons displacement, to be built of iron, with double bottom, with speed of not less than 15 knots, at a cost—construction, \$230,000; engines, \$175,000; ordnance, \$30,000; equipment, \$25,000; total, \$460,000; to be armed with one 6-inch breech-loading rifled, and four Hotchkiss guns. The Board, however, suggests that in place of calling this vessel a 'despatch boat,' she should be designated a 'clipper.' The Board is of opinion that the construction of a torpedo and gunboat, with a displacement of 450 tons and a speed of 13 knots, as recommended by the late Naval Advisory Board, is not practicable. The Board would advise the purchase of one cruising torpedo boat, 100 feet long, with a maximum speed of 21 knots, at a cost of \$38,000, and in place of the torpedo gunboat, the 'despatch boat' or 'clipper' be duplicated, as this is considered a most useful type in war or peace." The report is signed by R. W. Shufeldt, Commodore U. S. N., and President of Board.

We understand that the Sub-Committee on Rifles, of the National Rifle Association Committee, on the return rifle match, made a formal report December 19, that a military rifle suited to all the requirements of the match had been perfected by Mr. J. H. Brown, of New York, and that rifles by other makers were also being rapidly perfected. Mr. Brown is a rifleman of well-known skill, and is perhaps without a superior as an off-hand, and at the same time long-range marksman, and may be remembered as the winner of the championship at the last Creedmoor meeting in which our British friends were among the many competitors. It is reported that Col. Bodine, who has been experimenting with a gun to be used by the American team of 1883, is thoroughly satisfied with the result of his trials. The new gun is a Remington, made after the pattern of the guns used by the late British team, with a loose barrel, wider grooves, and a shade deeper. The twist is 1 in 18. The stock

is straight, and all the required military mountings are in their proper places. The shell is the straight 44.3 and 6-10, with about 75 to 80 grains of powder, and a 550-grain bullet.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* is gloomy about the present moral condition of the English Navy: "At the present moment," it says, "a tidal wave of dishonesty is sweeping over the service. We find peculation rampant. Ships' stores are being made away with right and left. Ships' books are being tampered with by dishonest stewards and paymasters. A commander and a gunner are under arrest for misappropriating and making away with public property. Rumor even points to higher officials."

PROPERTY accountability in the Army is very strict. In the *JOURNAL* of December 9, we reported the escape of a deserter, Condy Royle, from the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia, with a pair of handcuffs on and part of an iron bunk, to which he was chained, attached to his person. Captain Heyl, the recruiting officer, was responsible for the handcuffs and bunk, and Major Hughes and Captains Parker and Clem sat as a board on Thursday of this week, to show that no blame attached to him for the deficient articles.

THE *Army Register* for the year ending January, 1883, will be issued this year by the 1st of February. Mr. Brown, who has the compilation of this tedious work in charge, has about completed his proof sheets, and a large portion of them are already in the hands of the printer. The *Navy Register* will make its appearance about the usual time—March 1. Dr. McNairy is hard at work preparing the proof sheets.

THE reports last week that the resignation of Captain Hanson H. Crews, 4th U. S. Cavalry, had been accepted at the War Department, turned out to be premature. He has determined to stand trial on the charges alleged against him, and a General Court Martial has been ordered to meet January 4th next, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for that purpose. The officers to compose the Court are: Gens. N. H. Davis, Brackett, Beckwith, and Dandy, Maj. Wilcox, Capt. Schwan, Young, Coe, and Miltimore, with Lieut. Dudley, of Gen. Hunt's staff, as the Judge-Advocate. The Court as composed is certainly fully qualified to administer justice in the case sent before it. The charges involve principally fraudulent hypothecation of pay accounts.

As was anticipated last week the new detail for Commanders of Light Batteries, under recent General Orders, was issued this week, and involves the transfer, January 1, or soon thereafter, of Captain E. R. Warner, 3d U. S. Artillery, from New Orleans to Little Rock; Captain William Sinclair, 3d Artillery, from Little Rock to New Orleans; Captain H. F. Brewerton, 5th Artillery, from Fort Hamilton to Fort Monroe, and Captain W. F. Randolph, 5th Artillery, from Fort Monroe to Fort Hamilton. The new commanders will find the mounted batteries in apple-pie order.

THE Boston *Advertiser* concludes an exceedingly well written article on the Regular Army by saying: "If our Army is too small to be formidable to reprehensibly effete monarchies and other unhappy powers, it is not too small to be a model organization. A little force ought to be able to attract privates of good quality, who will be guaranteed fair pay, kind treatment, good food, wholesome quarters, reasonable work, a change of locality in due time; and in return the Government can look for loyalty and zeal. A certain proportion of scapegraces will enlist, draw pay and desert; but this percentage can be made smaller each year by greater care in enlistments, and by humane and generous treatment to men in the service."

THE record of the court-martial in the case of Surgeon Owens, recently tried at the Navy Yard at Washington, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. The finding has not been promulgated, but the impression seems to prevail that the Surgeon will not be found guilty of the charges; or, if he should be, that the punishment will be rather nominal than otherwise, and to the extent only to meet the requirements of the articles for the government of the Navy.

THE *Medical News* of November 11, 1882, states that at a recent meeting of the Hygienic Congress, at Geneva, Col. Ziegler, Chief Surgeon of the Federal Army, read a paper on the evil effects of badly-made shoes, with special reference to hygiene and the marching powers of soldiers. Col. Ziegler mentioned that the Swiss examining surgeons are compelled to reject every year 800 recruits—the strength of a battalion—



for malformation of the feet, resulting from badly-fitting shoes. The foot is in reality a bow, so elastic that at every step it contracts and expands, lengthens and shortens, and a line drawn through the centre of the great toe, intersects the heel. But shoemakers, who are generally utterly ignorant of the anatomy of the foot, do not give room enough for the lateral extension of the great toe. They crib, cabin and confine it, until it is forced against the other toes. Hence arise frequent inflammations of the great toe, corns, ulcerations, and sometimes veritable articular inflammation. Another evil which Col. Ziegler ascribes in great measure to bad shoeing, is flat-footedness, whereby the arch is converted into a straight line, and prolonged walking and marching rendered impossible. Another cause of this defect is the habit of carrying heavy weights at an early age, but in most instances, he contends, perfect shoes would restore the foot to its normal condition. The first obstacle to a reform in the shape of shoes lies in the fact that it would involve a great expense in the shaping of new lasts, an expense that shoemakers are naturally loth to incur. Fashion has also its lasts, and shoemakers consider themselves bound to conform to the prevailing mode. A test of a perfect pair of shoes is that, when placed together, they should touch only at the toes and the heels; the soles should follow the sinuosities of the feet, and to give room for their expansion should exceed them in length by fifteen to twenty millimetres.

We reprint from the London *Standard* a very striking and very interesting article on recent trials of compound armor at Spezia, Italy. The plates tested were those of Brown, of Cammell, and of Schneider. The two first were of wrought iron, with a steel face, while Schneider's were of steel, with a hardened face. The armor has beat the guns, that of Schneider showing great superiority over the others. These very remarkable experiments we expect hereafter to describe in full, with the assistance of full official reports forwarded to us from Italy, the article we take from the London journal, though manifestly the work of a competent hand, presenting a view of them somewhat colored by English ideas and interests.

To keep Department Staffs within the limit directed in G. O. 135, of December 6, and to meet the necessities of the service, Quartermaster E. B. Grimes has been specially assigned to charge of the Q. M. depot at Fort Leavenworth, Captain J. V. Furey to that at Omaha, and Captain L. E. Campbell to that at San Antonio. No change of station is involved in these assignments.

ALTHOUGH those who favor the accumulation of "Company Funds" are in the majority, there are some who object to them on principle. At this season, when by the aid of these funds our soldiers at Christmas and New Year's Day sit down to dinners equal to the best in the land, the objectors become few indeed.

THE death of Lieut. Col. G. W. Schofield, 6th Cavalry, promotes Maj. Albert P. Morrow, of the 9th Cavalry, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 6th (Col. Morrow is A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman); Capt. F. W. Benteen, 7th Cavalry, to major of the 9th; 1st Lieut. C. C. De Rudio, 7th Cavalry, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., to a first lieutenantcy in that regiment.

SECRETARY CHANDLER spent half an hour with the House Naval Committee on Monday, and urged the necessity of carrying out the recommendations in his annual report. The Committee at a later day decided to procure, after the holidays, a joint series of meetings with the Military Committee on the subject of ordnance for the Army and Navy.

PROMOTION is slow. It has taken Capt. Benteen over sixteen years to attain a majority, and Lieut. De Rudio seventeen years and a few days to attain a captaincy.

THE Official Registers of the Army and the Navy due next month are looked forward to with eagerness, as the more than usual casualties, changes, etc., during the past year make the present editions somewhat out of date.

THE extraordinary mortality among high officers of the Navy this year still continues. We are compelled the present week, to again perform the sad duty of recounting the services of another Rear Admiral, who has joined the majority. Rear Admiral Schenck, retired, died suddenly at Dayton, Ohio, during the week.

If the clause in the Army appropriation bill, which opens the retired list for the retirement of officers from

disability passes, there will be nine vacancies to fill. A general rush for these vacancies may therefore be expected.

GEN. James B. Fry, U. S. A., in his recent correspondence with Gen. Wayne on the "Command of the Army" to which we referred last week, says:

A few words as to a general proposition in your letter and I shall close.

You say "it is not to be supposed that the Chief Magistrate of the nation shall be qualified to command in person, an army in the field, or direct the manoeuvres of a naval squadron. Nor is it to be supposed that he could abstract himself from his other duties, civil and military, to command in person on land or sea, were he competent to do so. Either supposition is an impossibility, and therefore both are inadmissible."

On the basis of these assumptions, after we have had more than a hundred years of experience, you would transplant from the British military system to ours, certain features and titles which the founders of our Government understood and rejected. That Washington did not entertain the views you express concerning the military functions of the President, is proved by the foregoing extracts.

It seems to me there is no more unstable foundation for a military system than the assumption that the actual head of it is incompetent, and if competent would necessarily be unable to perform his duties; and so I judge the framers of our Constitution thought, for it is recorded, that "objections were made to that part of this article by which the President is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States; and it was wished to be so far restrained that he should not command in person, but this could not be obtained."

Looking from my standpoint, the only supposition admissible, is that the President is qualified for all the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution. The fact is the Constitution and laws afford him ample facilities for the efficient performance of them.

A GENTLEMAN of position in Boston writes us as follows in regard to the case of Col. Laidley, and we gladly give prominence to his letter: "In your JOURNAL of Dec. 16 there appears an extract from a private letter to you from Washington relative to the removal of Col. Laidley from the Watertown Arsenal, to which, with your permission, I will reply. Your correspondent says that 'so far from there having been a long standing quarrel between Gen. Benét and Col. Laidley, it is a matter of knowledge to the cognoscenti that the former has for a long time been very considerate of the latter.' Does not the latter part of this sentence almost flatly contradict the former? He further says that 'during the last two years the Chief has been forced to recognize defaults in the management at Watertown, and has forwarded occasional remonstrances to the commandant.' This is not 'a true statement of facts.' There were no defaults in the management at Watertown, and Gen. Benét's sole 'remonstrance' was a direction that the private moneys which were paid in for private tests should be placed in the Treasury. Col. Laidley thought this ruling an improper one, and appealed it to the Secretary of War, who upheld him. As to Col. Laidley's visits to Washington, his sole object was to see the Secretary. Not finding him, he went to New Jersey to pass the intervening Sunday with his daughter, and returned. He certainly had no reason to wish to see the Chief of Ordnance, and so did all that his duty required, viz., to record his name in the book kept for that purpose, in the Adjutant-General's Office. A failure, therefore, to call upon Gen. Benét, cannot be called discourteous, although it certainly may have been impolitic. A point is made to show Gen. Benét's good will towards Col. Laidley when, at the death of Gen. Dyer, the post of Chief of Ordnance was left vacant in recommending him as his second choice, his first being Col. Benton, Col. Laidley's junior in rank. Your correspondent allows that Gen. Benét owed his appointment to the appreciation of Gen. Grant, but fails to add the well known fact that it was in appreciation of political services opportunely rendered."

At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, December 14th, Miss Katherine B. Taintor was married to Lieut. George Andrews, of the 25th Infantry. Chaplain Mullins, U. S. A., assisted at the ceremony. The wedding was the most brilliant ever seen in Cleveland, where the bride had been an acknowledged belle. Lieut. W. S. Wyatt acted as the groom's best man. Mrs. Col. G. L. Andrews, mother of the groom, was attired in a peculiarly elegant costume of white crepe over Ottoman silk, en train, with diamond ornaments. The officers of the Army and Navy present were all in full uniform, and included Col and Mrs. Andrews, parents of the groom; Lieut. Grierson, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Kendall, 25th Infantry; Col. Bentzoni, 25th Infantry; Lieut. Wyatt, 9th Infantry; Lieut. McFarland, of the Michigan; Lieut. Van Vliet. The best society of Cleveland was also largely represented. Immediately after the ceremony the presents, which were numerous and costly, were displayed in one of the parlors above. Lieut. Andrews and bride, accompanied by Col. Andrews, arrived in New York December 19th, and expected to leave for Philadelphia early next week, and while there will attend the wedding, December 28th, of Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Lizzie Roberts, of that city.

EMMON W. S. Hughes, U. S. N., has a profusely illustrated and interesting article in the January number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, on "A Polynesian Kingdom," by which is meant the Sandwich Islands.

#### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Army Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1884 (H. R. 7077), introduced in the House Dec. 19, read twice, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed, reads as follows:

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army:

For expenses of the Commanding General's Office, \$1,500.

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits from rendezvous to depot, \$125,000. And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; and thereafter there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men in the Army at any one time, unless otherwise authorized by law.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, \$2,500.

For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field-electric telegraphs, signal equipments and stores; binocular glasses, telescopes, and other necessary instruments; telephone apparatus, and maintenance of same, \$5,000.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

For Pay of the Army.—For one general, one lieutenant general, 3 major generals, 15 brigadier-generals; 26 aides-de-camp, in addition to pay in the line; and on and after July 1, 1883, the General of the Army may have 3 aides-de-camp, to be selected from the field officers of the line below the rank of colonel, who, while so serving, shall each receive \$50 per month additional pay; the lieutenant-general may have two aides-de-camp, to be selected from officers of the line below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and who, while so serving, shall receive \$45 per month each additional pay; that each major-general may have two aides-de-camp, to be selected from the captains or 1st lieutenants of the line, and who shall each, while so serving, receive \$35 per month additional pay; that each brigadier-general may have one aide-de-camp, to be selected from the 1st lieutenants of the line, who shall, while so serving, each receive \$30 per month additional pay; *Provided, however,* That, except the senior aide-de-camp of the General Commanding the Army, no officer shall remain absent from his regiment on such duty for a longer period than three years; 60 colonels, 83 lieutenant colonels, 244 majors, 308 captains (mounted), 306 captains (not mounted), 34 chaplains, 15 storekeepers, 40 adjutants, 40 regimental quartermasters, adjutant and quartermaster of Engineer battalion, in addition to pay in the line; 186 1st lieutenants (mounted), 360 1st lieutenants (not mounted), 138 2d lieutenants (mounted), 305 2d lieutenants (not mounted), 180 acting commissaries of subsistence, in addition to pay in line; officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in Washington, officers of foot regiments while on duty, which requires them to be mounted; additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay; pay to enlisted men for length of service, payable with their current monthly pay; retired officers: *Provided,* That hereafter all officers now on the retired list, or who may hereafter be retired from active service, except in the case of the General of the Army, shall be borne on the rolls of the Army, and shall receive the pay now provided by law as of the rank they actually held in the Army at the date of their retirement; for the payment of any such officers as may be in service, either upon the active or retired list during the year ending June 30, 1884, in excess of the numbers for each class provided for in this act; enlisted men of all grades, not exceeding 25,000 men; the allowances for travel, retained pay and clothing not drawn payable to enlisted men on discharge; two retired ordnance sergeants; and for interest on deposits of enlisted men; and sec. 1806 of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amended as to strike out the word "fifty," where it occurs in said section, and in lieu thereof inserting the word "ten;" for mileage of officers of the Army for travel, over shortest through routes, not to exceed \$175,000; and from and after the passage of this act mileage of officers of the Army shall be computed over the shortest through routes between the points named in the order, and the necessity for such travel in the military service shall be certified to by the officer issuing the order, and stated in said order. For miscellaneous expenses, to wit: hire of 50 contract surgeons and 100 hospital matrons; extra-duty pay to enlisted men for service in hospitals; pay of 34 paymasters' clerks, at the rate of \$1,400 each per annum, and 14 veterinary surgeons; hire of paymasters' messengers, not to exceed \$15,000; cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; compensation of citizen witnesses attending upon military courts and commissions; travelling expenses of paymasters' clerks; and for commutation of quarters to commissioned officers at places where there are no public quarters; in all, \$11,800,000: *Provided,* That nothing contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending ending June 30, 1883, approved June 30, 1883, shall be so construed as to prevent, limit or restrict retirements from active service in the Army, as authorized by law in force at the date of the approval of said act; retirements under the provisions of said act of June 30, 1883, being in addition to those theretofore authorized by law: *And provided further,* That officers of the Army shall only be assigned to duty or command according to their brevet rank, when actually engaged in hostilities.

Subsistence Department.—For subsistence of 25,000 enlisted men, 120 additional half rations for sergeants and corporals of ordnance, 1,830 civilian employees, 50 contract surgeons, 100 hospital matrons, 37 military convicts, and 500 prisoners of war (Indians); in all, 10,100,502 rations, at 23 cents each: for difference



between cost of rations and commutation thereof for detailed men, and for enlisted men and recruits at recruiting stations, and for cost of hot coffee and cooked rations for troops travelling on cars; for subsistence stores for Indians visiting military posts and Indians employed without pay as scouts and guides, \$1,900,000, of which amount \$800,000 shall be available from and after the passage of this act for the purchase of stores necessary to be transported to distant posts in advance of the 30th of June, 1883: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the sums appropriated for the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments of the Army shall be used or expended in the investigation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States," and acts and resolutions amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—For the regular supplies of the Q. M. D., consisting of stoves for heating and cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Q. M. D. at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including blank books for the Q. M. D., certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Q. M. D., and for printing of division and department orders and reports, \$3,000,000.

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, \$200,000.

For incidental expenses, to wit: For postage; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Q. M. D. in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, expenses of expenses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escort cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or when travelling on orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; altering soldiers' clothing; hire of laborers in the Q. M. D., including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Q. M. D.; compensation of forage and wagonmasters authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures, required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and for the trains, to wit, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses and mules; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other department, \$700,000.

For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase of repair of wagons, carts and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, \$3,500,000.

For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due such land grant railroads as have not received aid in government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land grant acts; but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, \$125,000: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for said services: *Provided further*, That for the better accomplishment of the object of the acts authorizing the construction of the railroads hereinafter referred to, and the better to secure to the government the use and benefit of the same, all acts authorizing the building and construction of those railroads which have received, in addition to land grants, government aid by loan or guarantee of bonds by the U. S., and all other acts, parts of acts and provisions having relation thereto, are hereby so altered, amended and modified that hereafter the compensation paid or allowed for the carrying and transportation of the property or troops of the U. S. by such railroad companies or their assigns or successors shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

For hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, of offices, and of grounds for camp and summer cantonments, and for temporary frontier stations; for the construction of temporary huts and stables; and for repairing public buildings at established posts, \$700,000.

For construction and repair of hospitals, as reported by the Surgeon General of the Army, \$70,000.

For purchase and manufacture of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and for preserving and repacking the stock of clothing and camp garrison equipage and materials on hand at the Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and other depots of the Quartermaster's Department, \$1,400,000.

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War \$30,000.

**Medical Department.**—For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty at posts and stations, expenses of purveying depots, pay of employees, advertising and other miscellaneous expenses of the M. D., \$300,000.

For the Army Medical Museum, and for Medical and other works for the library of the Surgeon General's Office, \$5,000.

**Engineer Department.**—For Engineer depot at Willet's Point, N. Y., namely: For purchase of engineering materials to continue the present course of instruction of the Engineer battalion in their special duties of sappers, miners and pontoniers, \$1,000.

For incidental expenses of the depot, remodeling ponton trains, repairing instruments, purchasing fuel, forage, stationery, chemicals, professional books for library, extra duty pay to enlisted men employed as artisans and ordinary repairs, \$3,500.

For replacing with plain structures of minimum cost, not to exceed \$8,000, two old buildings constructed during the war for hospitals, and now used as photograph laboratory for instructing enlisted men in duplicating military maps in field and as molding room for instruction in field fortifications, for which purpose the present structures are too small, \$3,000.

**Ordnance Department.**—For the ordnance service, required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tools, fuel, and lights; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service, and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, \$110,000.

For manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms, \$100,000.

For ammunition, tools, and material for target practice, \$25,000.

For mounting and dismounting guns and removing the armament from forts being modified or repaired, including heavy carriages returned to arsenals for alteration and repairs, and other necessary expenses of the same character, and for repairing ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, and for extra-duty pay for enlisted men detailed for ordnance service, \$25,000.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores, to fill requisitions of troops, \$115,000.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, consisting of clothing bags, haversacks, canteens, and great-coat straps, and repairing horse equipments for cavalry troops, \$75,000.

For horse equipments for cavalry, harness for field and machine guns, and for cavalry forge-carts, \$40,000.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance stores on hand at the arsenals, \$20,000.

For manufacture of arms at national armories, \$400,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 of this amount may be expended by the Secretary of War in the manufacture or purchase of magazine guns selected by the board of officers heretofore appointed by the Secretary of War.

For caring for, preserving, using, and operating the U. S. testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal, \$10,000.

Sec. 2. That all officers, agents, or other persons receiving public moneys appropriated by this act shall account for the disbursement thereof according to the several and distinct items of appropriation herein expressed.

NOTE.—Total amount of estimates for 1883, \$23,644,143 44

Total amount of appropriations for 1883 (exclusive of \$592,685.90 for Signal Service, and \$249,860 for general service men in the War Department, making \$842,545.90)	26,415,454 10
Amount recommended in this bill for 1884	24,631,700 00

Decrease under 1883	1,733,754 10
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Decrease under estimates	3,062,443 44
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THE "Wreck Register" recently issued by the British Board of Trade, shows that in 27 years past there have been wrecked on the coasts of Great Britain 55,416 vessels, or, on an average, of a fraction over 2,062 annually. These wrecks involved a loss of 19,534 lives, or on an average, a fraction over 723 lives annually. In the years 1850-81 the number of shipwrecks was 3,575, which with casualties and collisions comprised 4,297 vessels, an excess of 1,159 over the previous year, because, in cases of collisions, two or more vessels are, of course, involved in one casualty. There were 713 collisions, 61 being between steamers, both underway, 148 between steam and sailing vessels, both being underway, and 72 between steamers underway and steam or sailing vessels at anchor. The loss of life during the period named, 1850-81, was 964, 66 in vessels that foundered, 93 in collisions, 431 in stranded vessels and 237 in missing vessels. The remaining 104 lives were lost by being washed overboard in heavy seas or explosions, etc. Of the 233 ships from which the 964 lives were lost 208 were British, involving the loss of 852 lives, and 25 were foreign, causing the loss of 132 lives.

#### FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—2d Session.

We publish the Army Appropriation bill in full elsewhere. On Thursday the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Mr. Butterworth explained the various changes from last year. When he referred to the item relating to the appropriation of \$125,000 for the payment of Army transportation due certain land grant railroads, he was attacked by Mr. Hewitt and others, and the entire afternoon was consumed in discussion on the merits of this provision. This is of little interest to the Army, it being simply a railroad fight. Mr. Browne offered an amendment to the bill, providing that when vacancies occur in the Pay Department they shall not be filled, and that when the paymasters have all died out or resigned the payment of the Army shall be transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. During the discussion of the bill, Dec. 23, quite a number of amendments were offered to the clause affecting aides, but only one was adopted, that offered by Mr. Butterworth to exclude the aides to the present General of the Army from its provisions. The provision relating to the retirement of officers with the rank actually held by them at date of retirement was bitterly opposed by Messrs. Upson, Thomas (Ill.), and others.

The House bill 1926, relating to retired Army officers holding civil office in the Territories, which received adverse action by the House some days ago, and was laid over on a motion to reconsider, was taken up in the House again on Wednesday, and after a rather lengthy discussion passed by a vote of 122 to 15. Several amendments were offered to the bill, two of them providing that upon the appointment of a retired officer to an office in a territorial government the salary which he received from the U. S. Government as a retired Army officer, should cease and be covered into the Treasury. Another was to include Navy officers in the provisions of the bill. They were all voted down, however, and the bill passed as originally introduced. The measure was opposed by Messrs. Regan and Townsend, and advocated by Messrs. Haskell, Browne, and others. A bill very similar in text to this passed the Senate Dec. 2.

The House has also passed S. 506, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell certain property at Harrodsburg, Ky., belonging to the soldiers. Passed Dec. 10.

S. 2080, placing on the pension roll George Foster, late private Co. G, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who has lost both his legs, was passed by the House Dec. 19.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

S. 2281, Logan, providing for the transfer of the weather bureau of the Signal Service to the Interior Department. It directs that the enlisted men now in the Signal Service shall be discharged and their places filled by their employment as civilians, or the employment of other persons in their stead, at rates of compensation not to exceed those paid to the enlisted men now doing signal duty. 2. There shall be one chief signal officer of the Army, who shall have the rank of colonel, and one assistant with the rank of major, whose duties shall relate solely to military signaling and military telegraphing, and the lieutenants of the Signal Corps, now in the civil, shall be assigned to regiments of the line on or before the 1st day of June, 1883; provided that until the present Chief Signal Officer shall have vacated his office the rank thereof shall remain unchanged. The proposed act is to go into effect March 31, 1883.

S. 2282, Sherman, that Alfred Hopkins, a captain in the Navy, dismissed on sentence by a Court-martial, be, and he is hereby, restored to the active list of captains in the Navy, to his former rank, with all its rights and privileges as of the day of his dismissal.

S. 2278, Jonas, provides for the disposition of Baton Rouge Barracks and grounds formerly occupied for military purposes, by appraisal; and the Secretary of War being satisfied that the said appraisal is fair and just, shall approve the same, and it shall then be his duty to offer said lands, buildings, etc., for sale at public auction, in the usual manner.

S. 2356, Lapham, to increase the salaries and pay of chaplains in the Army, and it was referred.

S. 2273, Jackson, for the restoration of William W. Armstrong, late 1st lieutenant 16th U. S. Infantry, to his former rank.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

H. R. 7077, Butterworth, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1884.

H. R. 7078, for the relief of Charlotte McDougall, widow of Rear Admiral David McDougall.

H. R. 7080, for the relief of James W. Schaumberg.

H. R. 7083, Townshend, Ill., amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, etc., so as to grant pensions to soldiers and sailors of previous wars and their widows.

H. R. 7086, for relief of Wm. F. Rice, 1st lieutenant U. S. A.

H. H. 7088, Talbot, to adjust the rank of certain officers of the Navy.

H. R. 7092, Rosecrans, to authorize the retirement of Colonel Henry J. Hunt, 6th Artillery, with rank and pay of brigadier general.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, Dec. 18, the bill S. 13 to establish and regulate appointments and promotion in the Marine Corps, was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sewall presented in the Senate on the 19th a pe-



tion signed by Gens. Pope, Crook, Kautz, Mackenzie, and Hatch, and over three hundred officers of all grades, praying for the passage of the H. bill 4788, which passed the House Dec. 11, authorizing brevet commissions to commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or in campaigns against hostile Indians. The bill is now before the Senate Military Committee and may receive action before the holidays.

An Executive communication was laid before the Senate Dec. 19, transmitting a bill from the Secretary of War renewing his recommendation for legislation to provide for the disposal of military sites no longer needed for military purposes. The same day the Secretary of the Navy replied to a resolution requesting information as to reports of officers of the Navy entering the Revenue Marine, the Life-Saving Service, and the Marine Hospital Service.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Jones, of Florida, Dec. 20, and adopted by the Senate, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to give his judgment whether any further appropriations are necessary to put the Pensacola Navy-yard in a state of efficiency, the present condition of the dry dock at said yard, and whether or not it is in a condition to be employed for the purpose for which it was constructed. Mr. Jones explained the advantage to be gained by maintaining this yard, and gave notice that when the question assumed practical form he would meet it with the spirit in which it ought to be met.

During a discussion of an amendment of the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted in the Senate on the 18th by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, to the effect that \$5,000 be expended, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of removing Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians to a more favorable location, Mr. Dawes explained that the Nez Perces in the Indian Territory are suffering very much, and are discontented and dying. "Gen. Miles, who is here," he said, "believes that they have been taken to the Indian Territory in violation of his pledge to them, and they believe so. Still the Government has never felt like taking them back, unless it could be done with safety; and the Secretary says he does not intend to do it unless it can be done safely. He believes it can be, but intends to satisfy himself on that point." Senator Slater, of Oregon, opposed the amendment, declaring that he was in a position to be better informed about the matter than Gen. Miles could be, and that only lately the Delegate from Idaho Territory had remonstrated against conferring the jurisdiction. "When these Indians were taken south under the arrangement Gen. Miles made," he added, "it was no doubt because if they were taken back to Idaho Territory, the leaders must be surrendered to the civil courts, where they would have undoubtedly been tried and hung. There was simply an evasion of the civil law in this matter. Twice in that section of the Union, marauders, men whose hands were red with the blood of our citizens, were removed to keep them from being tried and meeting merited punishment. We do not want this to be repeated. The Government is under obligation to take these Indians away, and we not want them returned." The amendment was rejected, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House, December 24, a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for full information in reference to all measures which have been taken by the War Department and the Signal Bureau to secure the arrest and trial of H. W. Howgate, late of the Signal Service. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. No funds have been available with which to instigate a search.

December 16th, Mr. Wadsworth reported back to the House, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, H. R. 6943, granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Warren. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, with report.

The President has approved and signed the following acts and resolutions: S. R. 44, authorizing payment to mother of Gen. W. A. C. Ryan out of *Virginus* indemnity fund; S. 1480, for the relief of Daniel T. Wells, Capt. 8th Infantry; S. 2198, to rectify and establish the title of the U. S. to the site of the military post at El Paso, Tex.

H. R. 7059, Mackey, authorizes the President to place Robert Smalls upon the retired list of the Navy. Concerning this bill a newspaper dispatch says: "The Bill placing him on the Navy retired list as a captain is in recognition of services rendered the national Government in the seizure and capture of the steamboat *Planter* in Charleston Harbor, May 13, 1862. Mr. Smalls has represented South Carolina on three occasions in the House, and was the introducer of the Civil Rights Bill. Should the Bill introduced become a law, Smalls will be the only colored officer in the Naval service of the U. S., and as this is the only recompense he desires for his services during the war, his friends have already instituted a vigorous canvass in his behalf."

S. 2267, Aldrich: That section 1571, Revised Statutes, be amended as follows: "Service afloat shall be divided into two kinds, viz., sea service and harbor service. All service afloat shall mean service on sea pay and rations. Sea service shall be regarded as such when performed at sea under orders of a department, and on board vessels employed by authority of law. Harbor service will be that performed on board any vessel employed by authority of law. Harbor service will be that performed on board any vessel permanently stationed in port. Half of the time served on board harbor ships will be credited as sea service."

S. 2269, to increase the efficiency of the Army, Logan:

*Be it enacted etc.* That hereafter in time of peace all offenders in the Army charged with offenses now punishable by a regimental or garrison Court-martial shall be brought before a summary Court-martial, which shall consist of the commissioned officer second in rank on the post or station of the offender, and who shall hear and determine the offense and adjudge the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings and submit the same to his post commander, who

upon the approval of the proceedings in the case shall order the execution of the sentence and shall forward the record to the department headquarters for examination and file in the office of the judge advocate of the department; *provided*, that the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized, to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison Court-martial.

Sec. 2. That the number of enlisted men in the Army, including an Engineer Battalion of five hundred and twenty men, hospital stewards, and one thousand Indian scouts, be, and hereby is, established as a force not to exceed thirty thousand men.

Sec. 3. The monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the Army shall during their first term of enlistment be as follows: sergeant major of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$26; quartermaster and commissary-sergeants, \$28; chief transporter of cavalry, \$22; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$24; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$24; sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$20; corporals of cavalry and light artillery, \$18; corporals of artillery and infantry, \$18; saddlers of cavalry, \$18; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, \$18; trumpeters of cavalry, \$16; musicians of artillery and infantry, \$16; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$16; ordnance-sergeants of posts, \$34; sergeant majors of engineers, \$22; quartermaster-sergeants, \$24; sergeants of engineers and ordnance, \$24; corporals of engineers and ordnance, \$22; musicians of engineers, \$18; private (first class) of engineers, \$18; privates (second class) of engineers, \$16; and said rates of pay hereby established shall be increased for continued service as provided by sections 1281, 1282, 1283 and 1284 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 4. That officers of the Army stationed at military posts apart from settlements may, with the approval of the Department Commander, each employ one private soldier as a servant, *provided* that the consent of such soldier shall be first procured; and that the pay proper of such soldier during the period of such employment shall be charged against the officer employing him.

Sec. 5. That officers serving away from their stations as members or judge advocates of courts-martial, or courts of inquiry, or as members of military boards, shall receive a per diem allowance of two dollars and fifty cents.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War may authorize the employment at the headquarters of military divisions, departments and districts, of civilian clerks, in place of the general service clerks now authorized for such employment, at rates of compensation not to exceed those paid to civilian clerks employed at such headquarters by officers of the headquarters and Subsistence Departments.

Sec. 7. That the officer detailed to duty as the governor of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, shall have the local rank of colonel, with the pay and allowances of said grade while on said duty.

Sec. 8. That officers of the line detailed for duty as acting assistant quartermaster, shall be allowed the same additional compensation (\$10 per month) as is now allowed by law to acting assistant commissaries of subsistence.

Sec. 9. That fuel in kind only shall be issued to officers of the Army, without cost, by the quartermaster's department, in quantities as prescribed by the Army Regulations and General Orders.

Sec. 10. That any person who has been ruptured while in the line of duty in the Army or Navy, shall be provided with a truss of approved pattern, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, respectively.

Sec. 11. That so much of the act making appropriations for the Army, approved July 24, 1876, as forbids payment of mileage over land grant railroads be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 12. That section 1306 of the Revised Statutes be amended by striking out the word "any," the words "not less than \$30," and the words "for the period of six months or longer," and adding at the close of the section the following words: "Provided: That such deposits shall have been made at least six months prior to the date of the deposition discharge; and *provided further*, That the commissioned officers of the Army may make deposits in the same manner as enlisted men, and receive the same rates of interest thereon."

Sec. 13. That the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved June 15, 1882, be and the same is hereby amended by adding, at the close of the paragraph covering appropriations and provisions, under the title of Pay Department, the following words: "And *provided further*, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to include the officers retired under the provisions of this act, in the number of officers authorized to be placed on the retired list by previously existing laws."

Sec. 14. That Section 2143 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "Or to imprisonment in a penitentiary for a period not to exceed one year, or by both."

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War be and hereby is authorized to cause the enlistment of one hundred and fifty competent instructors for post schools, who shall have the rank and pay of commissary sergeants.

There is some opposition manifested by the Senate Military Committee to the nomination of Col. Robert Murray to be assistant surgeon general, and action on all the Medical Department nominations is likely to be delayed thereby until after the holidays. Several members claim that the promotion should have been made in accordance with Art. 4, Army Regulations, which says: "All vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of colonel shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or incompetency." This, according to their views, would entitle Lieut. Col. John F. Hammond to the appointment of assistant surgeon general. They say the Attorney General's decision on this matter will not hold good with them. The committee has placed itself in communication with the War Department, and are awaiting information from that source.

The following bills were acted upon adversely by the committee: S. 1296, to restore C. C. Norton, late 2d lieutenant in 1st cavalry, U. S. A., to his former rank. S. 1298, to appoint 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Infantry, a 1st lieutenant of infantry, with his original rank and date of commission. S. 869, for relief of citizens who were engaged in the suppression of the Sioux Indian war in Minnesota in 1862. There were no written reports on the two first mentioned bills; the committee simply reported them adversely, which was in accordance with a resolution adopted by them some time ago, to the effect that all bills asking for restoration should receive adverse action.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday passed favorably upon Mr. McCook's bill, H. R. 5462, to restore and fix the Inspector General's Department of the Army. The bill as originally introduced provided for one inspector general, with rank and pay of brigadier general, three with rank of colonel, three with rank of lieutenant colonel; and three with rank of major. As amended and agreed to by the committee the bill provides that the department shall consist of one inspector general, with rank of brigadier general, one with rank of colonel, two with rank of lieutenant colonel, as at present, and six with rank of major. The bill will not be reported to the House until after the holidays, as Mr. Steele, who was instructed to report it, left Washington on Tuesday night to attend the funeral of the late Representative Orth, and before going had not completed some of the minor details of the report.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Board met June 1, and organized with Commodore Samuel R. Franklin, President, and Senator H. L. Davis, Vice President.

In presenting their report they express their high estimate of the value of the institution to the country. The academic standard of education and conduct is high, and the most beneficial results must ensue from a preparatory course, so thorough and elevated.

So far as they were able to judge, the course of instruction is very thorough, and is ably and faithfully conducted. The apparatus in each branch, except that of steam, seems well adapted to the purposes of instruction. The steam engine and boilers which are set up in the steam room are obsolete, and though better than none at all, do not answer the purpose. They should be replaced by a compound engine and boilers to match of the latest pattern, such as are now in universal use. It may well happen that an engineer just graduated at the Naval Academy may be assigned to a ship with an engine with whose construction and working he may be unfamiliar, so that the practical instruction he has had at the Naval Academy on this subject is really of little avail.

Objection has sometimes been made to this Academy that too high a standard of scientific study is required, which practically excludes from the Navy young men who would make excellent line officers. The admirable system of optional or advanced studies which has been tried with success during the past five years, seems fully to answer this objection.

The standard below which no cadet must fall is only such as is necessary to develop and exercise the intellectual powers, and to make an efficient naval officer. So long as the rapid and continued development of science is a matter of prime interest in the walks of civil life, it is essential that the naval profession shall not be behind in scientific attainments. But to each cadet midshipman and engineer there is open a course (if he chooses to take it) in the highest branches of certain subjects studied by his class. He must constantly maintain in all branches at least the requisite standard of excellence, and while doing this he may receive special instruction in the branch of his choice to any extent to which it is possible to carry it. Thus by diligent application he may two or three days in a week master a double lesson in the ordinary course, and the time so saved may be devoted to his optional course.

The examination each year in the optional course is conducted separately from that in the regular course, and a fraction is added to the cadet's mark which gives him a reward for his industry in a somewhat higher class rank.

### Buildings, Grounds, and Sanitary Condition.

All the buildings have been examined, and without going into particular details of each, they call attention especially to such as are insecure and unsuitable in location and design. The Superintendent's house was built about the year 1720, and it would not be surprising if this building should fall at any moment. In any city where inspection of buildings is regulated by law, it would be pronounced too dangerous for occupancy.

Some of the quarters for officers are good and well located, particularly those known as "Blake Row." "Goldborough Row," on the same line, consists of two double houses, temporarily divided into flats, in each of which there are eight families. There are 25 officers and professors, who from want of quarters for their accommodation in the grounds, are obliged to hire houses in the city, and they receive no allowance to indemnify them for this extraordinary expense.

Part of the cadets now occupy five buildings, known as "Stribling's Row," at the east side of the grounds. This is the proper locality for the cadets' quarters, being near the shipping and remote from the dividing wall between the public grounds and the city. In the same row is a house now occupied by officers. All these buildings are unsafe. The rooms, moreover, are small. About 196 cadets could be accommodated in all this row, but these buildings are from 450 to 500 yards distant from the mess hall and from the quarters of the larger number of cadets. The main building, as cadet quarters, is at the west end of the grounds, near the dividing wall. It has four stories and basement, and now accommodates in the 96 rooms used as quarters, about 192 cadets. There are four rooms on each floor, of very good size; all the rest are small, even for their two occupants. The rooms of the lower floor at the end, and the attic rooms, are used as recitation rooms. At the other end of the building is the temporary mess hall, with space to seat about 350. The kitchens are in the basement, under the mess hall. Besides the inconvenience of thus separating the cadets in their quarters from their several recitation rooms and mess hall, the odors arising from the kitchen form another serious objection to this arrangement.

The condition of the recitation hall is even more dangerous than that of the Superintendent's quarters, because it is a much larger one. The walls have settled in some places to such a degree as to throw window sills nearly one foot out of the horizontal line. There is danger that the whole structure may tumble down at any moment, and should such a thing occur while a recitation was in progress, loss of life and serious injuries would be certain.

It is recommended that new quarters be provided for the superintendent, and that plans be procured for one or more modern style buildings on the present site of the recitation hall, and the row of quarters numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and to the east of it; said buildings to embrace quarters for 400 cadets, recitation halls and other necessary apartments to meet the future wants of the school. Such plans could be best perfected through a series of years, the material in the old building removed could be utilized as far as practicable in the new structures, with the final result of having a very complete establishment, and without calling for large money appropriations in any one year, and with the further advantage of having these expenditures made without haste.

It is also recommended that the building at the west end of the grounds be converted into quarters for officers and instructors, so as to bring inside the academy limits all officials connected with the academy, and that a new mess hall and kitchens be built contiguous to the proposed permanent quarters.

The board deem many of these improvements to be of pre-eminence, and all really essential to the needs of this institution.

Of the grounds and the sanitary condition of the whole institution, the board are pleased to be able to speak in the highest terms of commendation. It would certainly add much to the convenience of arrangement, as to locality in the erection of new buildings, if a small piece of ground could be added by purchase at the west end, behind the main cadets' quarters. The board recommend a further inquiry into this subject by the proper authorities. The piece of ground referred to lies between the wall surrounding the Academy and a strip of land belonging to the Government on the same side of the stream known as Graveyard Creek,



There is a bridge over the creek leading to the cemetery of the Academy turning to the east and to a large general hospital to the west, but the route is circuitous. If the intervening land belonged to the United States a much shorter, direct route to the cemetery and hospital could be opened, and a public improvement secured, the advantages of which are very apparent.

The hospital referred to, though standing on grounds of the academy, belongs to the Navy hospital department. It is a large and costly brick building, with accommodations for 100 patients. There are outbuildings, with machinery for the manufacture of gas, heating apparatus, etc. For want of about \$2,000 repairs the whole establishment is rapidly going to decay. There seems to be no present use for such a hospital, but property of such extent and value should be preserved in good order against future contingencies, as at any time it may be found useful for the public service.

#### English Studies, History, and Law.

The board desire to express their satisfaction at the very thorough course of instruction in English studies, history, and law, embracing a three-fold object. First, to train cadets in the art of expression; secondly, to give them a requisite knowledge of history, both of our own and of other countries; and thirdly, to instruct them in the constitution and form of government of the United States, and in the leading principles of maritime international law.

I. In English. The main object is to teach cadets to express themselves with readiness, simplicity, and force. The subject is taught in three ways—by precept, by example, and by practice. For the first, a short but thorough course in rhetoric is sufficient. For the second, the students have critical and analytical reading from English classical prose writers—Burke's works being chiefly those used. A certain part of the course is also devoted to the study of Shakespeare. For practical instruction the cadets have exercises during the first year in the composition of notes, letters, and telegrams; second year, official despatches; third and fourth years, theories and essays upon professional and other subjects. The cadets have also monthly written examinations. All exercises in the English department are carefully examined by the instructor, who indicates the errors without making the corrections. They are then returned to the writers by whom the corrections are made, and the papers are then handed in again and examined anew. This process is continued until all the mistakes are fully corrected. It is believed that there are few educational establishments in the country where so complete a method is employed for teaching the students to write their mother tongue, and the results attained have been very satisfactory.

II. In History. A general course is given in European history and a full and thorough course in the history of the United States. There are besides two special courses in history. First, naval history, which embraces lectures upon the development and history of the navies of Europe and America, including a careful study of the events of the great naval wars, and of the lives of great naval commanders, such as Nelson, Collingwood, Perry, Decatur, McDonough, Hull, etc.; second, contemporary history, which includes the study of the events of the day, of the institutions of existing States, their constitutions, forms of government, and the actual state of their relations with each other.

It is deemed absolutely necessary that the cadets immediately after graduation should have some familiarity with the existing state of foreign relations, and it is to meet this want that the course in contemporary history has been introduced.

III. In Law. Cadets in the first place make a close analytical study of the constitution and administrative system of the United States. Secondly, the first class of cadet midshipmen has a course in international law which is confined and directed especially to those branches of the subject which are closely connected with the naval profession, such as prize law, blockade and contraband, the protection of citizens abroad, the rights and privileges of ships of war, foreign ports, etc. The peculiar feature of the course in international law at the Naval Academy is that in addition to the theoretical method by which the subject is usually taught, very full practical instruction is given by questions framed upon a hypothetical state of circumstances, sometimes fictitious, sometimes drawn from reported cases, but always circumstances that may arise, and that are likely to arise, in the experience of a naval officer. These questions are given to the cadets in the same form in which they would come before the officers for decision, and the student is called upon to decide what would be his action in the premises. The result of such a method of instruction is that the knowledge acquired by the student becomes much more flexible and better adapted to meet the actual wants for which this knowledge is required.

#### Drawing.

The board note with satisfaction the instruction of the cadets in linear, perspective and free-hand drawing, from objects immediately connected with the duties of naval officers, which is of immediate importance, as it materially aids cadets in the acquisition of knowledge in the professional branches—seamanship and gunnery. The course in topographical and chart drawing, to which free-hand drawing is preliminary, is of practical importance in fitting naval officers to record and report the results of reconnaissances and surveys, and of the various kinds of hydrographic work required by the public service. Officers are frequently called on to report on their approaches to the coasts, bearings and entrances of harbors, etc.; and it is often required that sketches of headlands and of shores, as well as other drawings, should accompany such reports. The safety of ships may depend on the clearness and correctness of these illustrated reports; and a good knowledge of drawing is indispensable to insure clearness and accuracy. The board were impressed with the excellence of the line drawings of machinery, etc., executed by the cadet engineers. Mechanical drawings commence with instruction in stretching paper, testing drawing board, squares and triangles, and proceed from the drawings of various symmetrical figures through the conventional practices of the art to the making of plans, elevations, and sections of machinery from original designs. This is deemed to be an indispensable preparation of the art of drawing in this institution, especially as regards the departments of gunnery and naval construction, as well as steam engineering.

An exhibition was given of the practical instruction in making and working machinery, beginning with the forming of moulds in wood, and going through the process of mending boilers, making screws, tools, and all the parts of a small steam engine, and putting them together. In all this manual work, which is done by the cadet engineers, they displayed a very creditable skill. They also put together the parts and set in motion the large steam engine, showing familiarity with the mode of working it.

#### Modern Languages.

Attention is given to the study of Spanish and French by a full corps of instructors. A change in text books and other details, now in progress, will, it is expected, produce favorable results.

#### Seamanship, Gunnery, and Navigation.

The knowledge evinced by the cadets in seamanship, gunnery and navigation is very satisfactory. It is recommended that the Academy be furnished with samples of the lightest design of guns and carriages, that the cadets may become familiar with their construction and manipulation, and be able to use them and instruct others in their peculiarities. It is highly desirable, also, that the latest model of war ships be furnished for the instruction of the cadets in the details of ship building. It would be a decided advantage to the Academy if it were furnished with a steam war ship of moderate size, with the most improved type of machinery and armament, that the cadets may become familiar with everything relating to their performance before leaving the institution.

In the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, the cadet midshipmen have been instructed in making drawings of guns, etc., from a specification containing all the dimensions.

The board takes pleasure in noting with commendation the progress that has been made in this course during the past year.

#### Finance and Library.

The board has examined the statement furnished by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy of the appropriations for the Academy for some years past, including the apportionment to the various purposes shown therein. The administration of the financial affairs of the Academy is approved. The library is in good condition. We recommend that the usual amount yearly devoted to the purchase of new books be continued for that purpose. Every effort should be made to keep the library supplied with the latest and most approved scientific and professional works.

#### Administration, Discipline and Police.

The board find the entire administration of the affairs of the Academy all that can be desired. The discipline under the present efficient superintendent has been much improved by his Order No. 5 of January 12, 1882, establishing "conduct grades." Under this order their privileges depend on their grade. At first the cadets disliked the order, as very few were placed in the first grade. At this writing the number has reached 92 out of 256 cadets—equal to 36 per cent.

There is since a marked improvement in the assembling of cadets at all formations; very few are now tardy or late. In the general conduct report there is a great change. At the semi-annual examinations in January last there were fifteen deficient in conduct; at the present June examination but three deficient. A marked improvement is also visible in the class reports, especially in branches in which inattention was the real cause of deficiencies. As it is necessary to be proficient in all studies and exercises to be in the first grade, many have made up their deficiencies. This system works on the cadets in various ways: those in the first grade have liberty by simply reporting to the proper officer to leave the grounds, as an officer would when leaving a ship. This is esteemed a very high privilege, and some noted cases have passed from the 3d and 4th grades to the 1st.

The records of the Academy are kept in such a manner that the past as well as the present status of each cadet, from his entrance into the Academy until his departure therefrom, can be seen at a glance, and the standing of each cadet in his studies and conduct, as well as his adaptability for the naval service, can be shown at once.

#### Suggestions as to Examinations and Admission of Cadets.

Previous to 1852, candidates for admission were appointed before March in each year and examined between the 20th and 31st of May. We suggest that this plan be renewed, and that those who pass be sent on the annual practice cruise until the academic studies begin in the fall. It is believed that this preliminary experience at sea would give the opportunity to test the choice of profession made by applicants, and that those who perhaps had made a mistake in seeking a naval life, would resign before the Government had incurred the expense of a costly education to no purpose.

The board concluded by commending the Naval Academy to the most favorable consideration of the Secretary, and soliciting for it the friendly support of the Congress of the United States.

### NAVY BUREAU REPORTS.

#### Bureau of Construction and Repair.

For the purposes of this Bureau there will be required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, \$6,382,897.75.

\$500,000 is required to complete the New York, at the Brooklyn yard, and the Mohican, at the Mare Island yard. The New York, now in position on the stocks in one of the ship-houses, has a live oak frame, and having been under cover and not planked or calked, the air has circulated freely, and her frame, beams, etc., are in good preservation. A portion of her keel, which is of white oak, will have to be renewed. Though designed and commenced in 1865, she is a very fine model, and if finished will give us another good flag-ship, the want of which is seriously felt. Her length on the main load line is 315 feet; extreme breadth of beam, 47 feet; depth from lower edge of rabbet of keel to lowest port-all on gun-deck is 25 feet 11 inches. She is designed to have a ship's rig, having 24,000 square feet of sail surface in her ten principal sails. Her armament will be equal to sixteen 9-inch guns on her gun-deck, two 103-pounder rifles and one 60-pounder rifle on her spar-deck. Her displacement at a draught of 18 feet 9 inches forward and 21 feet 5 inches aft would be equal to 4,527 tons, and her lowest port-all would be 3 feet above water.

The Bureau has nearly completed the plans for finishing her, and is ready to proceed with the work at any time. She is intended to have full steam-power and a speed of 14 knots.

In completing this vessel it is proposed that all wood materials excepting joiners' work, shall be such as have first been preserved by the Thilmany process for impregnating ship-timber, by which the lifetime of the vessel will be very much prolonged. It is recommended that all wood materials suitable for the process, now on hand at the different Navy-yards on the Atlantic coast, be shipped to the Boston yard and returned after having been impregnated.

The work on the Mohican, now on the stocks in the Mare Island yard, should be pushed to completion this year, she having suffered somewhat from being out in the open air. Her frame is of live oak, and if she is completed will give us another vessel of the Marion and Swatara class, a very successful and satisfactory class of vessels. She is 216 feet between perpendiculars, 35 feet breadth of beam, ship-rigged, having a sail surface of 14,150 square feet in her ten principal sails. Like the other vessels, she can carry an armament of one 8-inch, six 9-inch, one 60-pounder, or its equivalent in weight of more modern guns. Her draught of water, when ready for sea, is intended to be 14 feet 6 inches forward and 17 feet 6 inches aft, and at this draught her displacement will be 1,800 tons.

\$1,000,000 is asked for the purpose of building two steel cruisers, as provided for by the first session of the 47th Congress. This estimate is only for work called for under this Bureau.

\$2,000,000 will be required to complete the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Terror, Monadnock, and Amphitrite. These vessels were examined by competent boards of officers, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, and their completion recommended with changes, of which the principal were the substitution of the compound or steel-faced armor for the iron, and new long-range rifles for the smooth-bore; in the case of the Puritan, 10-inch steel-faced or compound armor, instead of 12-inch iron armor, as first designed. In my opinion it is decidedly to

the interest of the Government to finish these vessels. They are built of the best American iron, with double bottoms, and are intended to be finished with all modern appliances of iron-clads of their class and type. The plans for finishing them as per reports of the boards are now about completed. When finished they will be as effective vessels as any of their class owned by foreign powers. A comparison of war vessels should be made by comparing those of like type and classes, not with unlike.

Nothing has as yet been done relative to obtaining the materials for the turrets and pilot-houses and armored stack of the monitor Miantonomoh, as the Bureau of Ordnance has not yet fully decided upon the character of the turrets, etc., and, until it does, nothing further can be done by this Bureau.

I would respectfully suggest that after the Miantonomoh has been docked at Norfolk, her bottom cleaned, and a trial had of her speed, she be brought to Washington and anchored in the Potomac River, in order to give our Senators, Representatives, and others a chance to visit and inspect her, and thereby become better acquainted with the character and merits of this class of vessels.

The following table shows the number, rate or class, and condition of vessels, as per Navy Register:

No.	Rate or class.	Displacement.	Condition.
1	1st rate.....	2,340.....	Serviceable*.
14	2d rate.....	2,100 to 3,390.....	do.
22	3d rate.....	900 to 1,900.....	do.
6	4th rate.....	420 to 1,370.....	do.
13	4th-rate monitors.....	1,875 to 2,100.....	do.
4	1st rate.....	4,650 to 5,170.....	Requiring extensive repairs.
1	2d rate.....	2,400.....	do.
6	3d rate, monitors.....	3,315 to 4,500.....	do.
1	4th-rate monitors.....	2,100.....	do.
23	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rates.....	930 to 5,440.....	Unserviceable.]
25	Tugs.....		
23	Sailing vessels.....		
1	1st rate.....	4,400.†	

Among the 14 second-rates reported serviceable is the Powhatan, a very old side-wheel steamer, which has been, and can yet be made, very useful, but if kept in service many years longer must have extensive repairs. The repairs to the Trenton have been commenced at the New York yard. Eight months will be required to complete her ready for service. The Pensacola needs, or will soon need, extensive repairs. The Omaha is rebuilding at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard, and when finished will have a complete live-oak frame, a ventilating apparatus, and 12-inch round air ports at the Bureau's design. The Ticonderoga is in ordinary at the New York yard, and if repaired this year it can be done more economically than later, as wooden vessels deteriorate much faster when out of commission and laid up in ordinary than when in commission and well cared for. The Monongahela is in ordinary at the Mare Island yard, and will require extensive repairs to put her in order for sea service. The Shenandoah has just been taken in hand for repairs at the Boston yard, and will be completed in about six months.

Among the 21 third-rates reported in a serviceable condition is the Osage, now undergoing extensive repairs at the League Island yard. The Swatara, now on her way home from China, and the Marion, on her way home from the South Atlantic station, will require extensive repairs. The Wachusett, just arrived at the Mare Island yard, requires repairs. The Wyoming, heretofore used as a store-ship at Port Royal, S. C., has recently been turned over to the Naval Academy, to be used as a practice-ship, and can no longer be considered among the effective vessels of the Navy. The Tuscara is in ordinary at the Mare Island yard, and it is very doubtful if she is worth repairing. The Alert, an iron vessel, is undergoing repairs at the Mare Island yard, and can be made ready for service, so far as this Bureau is concerned, by an expenditure of about \$15,000. The Ranger, a sister ship of the Alert, has just been completed, and is now ready for service.

The six fourth-rates said to be in a serviceable condition include the Pelos, an iron tug, built up on and sent to China. She is reported to be in very bad condition. The Alarm is out of commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard, her propeller and steering apparatus having given out. The Intrepid is out of commission at the New York Navy Yard. This vessel can, by taking off her side armor, armored stack, and pilot house, be converted into a light draught gunboat for use on the Asiatic station. She can be brig-rigged, and arranged to carry two 8-inch converted rifles. The Bureau is now preparing plans for her conversion, and recommends that the alterations called for be made at once.

Thirteen of the monitors, fourth-rates considered serviceable, are eight in ordinary, and five in commission.

The following 22 unserviceable vessels should be disposed of, and their names stricken from the Navy Register: Niagara, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, J. v. a. Iowa, Antietam, Florida, Susquehanna, Congress, Worcester, Canandaigua, Benicia, Narragansett, Nyack, Saco, Shawmut, Kansas, Frolic, Colossus, Massachusetts, Oregon and Roanoke. They are utterly worthless for naval purposes, but have to be protected from fire and thieves, and the expense to this Bureau for shipkeepers alone amounts to over \$30,000 annually.

Of the 25 tugs borne on the Navy Register the following should be disposed of: Burlington, an old iron ferry boat, laid up at League Island—of no use to the Government; Rose, a wooden tug at Pensacola, in a badly-decayed condition—not worth repairing; Seaweed, a large pleasure launch, at Port Royal, S. C.; Sorrel, a wooden tug at League Island—so far decayed she had to be hauled on to the flats to keep her above water; Blue Light, an old, useless wooden tug, laid up at New London—requiring extensive repairs.

The following should be classed as ferry boats, and so designated on the Navy Register: Emerald, running between Kittery Navy Yard and Portsmouth, N. H.; N-lis, running between Mare Island Yard and Vallejo, Cal.; Pilot, running between Naval Academy and Baltimore, Md. (undergoing repairs). This would reduce the number of tugs on the Navy Register to 17, 10 of which are of iron, and nearly all in good condition, so far as known.

Of the 23 sailing vessels, 13 should be disposed of, and the following named retained for receiving, training and practice ships until the condition of their hulls renders extensive repairs necessary, when they also should be disposed of: New Hampshire, Vermont, Constellation, Constitution, Portsmouth, Jamestown, Saratoga, St. Louis, St. Mary's and Dale.

This Bureau has expended, during the past three years, on vessels completing the training squadron the sum of \$193,668.

Among the vessels borne on the Navy Register as requiring extensive repairs are the Franklin, Colorado, Wabash and Minnesota, which should be classed as unserviceable for any purpose except as receiving ships; even for this service they are expensive. The Puritan, Terror, Monadnock and Amphitrite should be borne on the Register as "new vessels in course of construction." The Miantonomoh is completed, except her turrets, pilot house and armored smoke stack. The Dictator is undoubtedly unfit for any use, and it would be a waste of funds to undertake to repair her. She has a single bottom and wooden deck beams; her planking is covered with iron, having thin, laminated turrets and side armor.

The Sanguis requires extensive repairs, but should be carefully surveyed before having anything done to her.

The plan proposed by Mr. Harris, of the House Naval Committee of the Forty-fifth Congress, for disposing of the old vessels of the Navy, is, in my opinion, the best yet suggested. His idea was that no vessel should be repaired which would cost over 60 per cent. of her original cost, or the cost of a new ship of like materials at the present time, unless recommended by a board of officers; the money accruing from the sales of condemned vessels about to be used, so far as may be necessary, in the destruction of vessels now on the stocks.

With regard to the double-turreted monitors, Massachusetts, at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard; the Oregon, at the Boston yard, and the Colossus, at the New York yard, the iron-truss frames in these vessels cost \$157,000 each, and, being kryed together, they could all be readily and economically removed, shipped to the Washington yard, and worked over into such sizes as may be

\* This vessel, the Tennessee, will be of service perhaps one year longer; than she should be disposed of.

† The New York, on the stocks at the Brooklyn yard, recommended to be completed.



required for use in new vessels, and the copper materials put into sheets and bolts for future use.

The necessity of providing our principal Navy-yards with such tools as they may need in addition to those now on hand, for the purpose of building and repairing steel and iron ships, and of building a suitable dry dock at the League Island Navy-yard, is enforced.

The turning gates and caissons of the dry dock at the Boston yard are in an unsafe condition, and with a few thousand dollars expended upon them could be made good for some time to come.

The four sections of the floating dock being at the Pensacola yard, and the new caisson being built, the necessity for putting these sections in order for use, and for building two more is urgent, so that the docks may be used to good advantage in docking a vessel at that place. The sections are now of no use, and when put together will only take out a moderate sized vessel. The speedy completion of the stone dry dock at the Mare Island yard is also urged.

T. D. WILSON, Chief of Bureau.

#### ECONOMY INDEED!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We have great advantages on the street car routes leading out of New York and Brooklyn. The owners are so foresighted as to utilize their servants, the conductors and drivers, for the public good, besides keeping them on duty sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; they make them use the cars as kitchen and dining room, so that the passenger can get the odors second-hand. We can judge of the cooking capabilities, means, and appetites of the conductor. Then we get the opportunity of grinding their crumbs into the floor for the benefit of all succeeding passengers.

Our Army purse-holders—not to be outdone by the civic corporations and fearing another Army reduction if due economy be not exercised, and that economy forced under the public nose—have of late been very stringent in feeding in kind, instead of commuting, to travelling soldiers. Some fell inventor has learnt to "can" baked beans and other doubtful mixtures under the name of corned beef, and these with hard tack are given second-handed by the soldier with his coffee to the travelling public. Some day we shall have canned onions and sauer-krout added.

To be sure, the soldier's sense of fitness sends him to eat his food to that piggery, the smoking car, so as not to make himself a nuisance to his lady or gentleman neighbor in the carriage. No doubt these think that the country is safe so long as the Secretary of War economizes on the "soldier's grub."

However, it is tolerably hard on the self-respect of the soldier—declared by law to be too good for "menial service"—to be forced to eat as the gentleman and lady's menial do not do.

NEW YORK.

#### MORE KRIEGSSPIEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It may be of interest to anxious inquirers of all sorts, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, to learn that the impracticability of carrying on the Kriegsspiel exercise without compulsion can probably be better tested at any other post than at Willet's Point. The garrisons of other posts, when not engaged in the more important duties of rendering practicable the theoretical roads laid out by young engineers, acquire brilliant records as select escorts of surveying parties composed of intelligent Germans, nephews and sons of prominent politicians, and misguided young line officers, who seek to become eventually heirs of that tall which, Capt. Raymond asserts, wags the dog. Owing to these improper requirements of the service they are sometimes non-combatants even in time of peace. As during that time they are never wholly exempted from the arduous and yet, in a measure, instructive duties of Indian police, their ranks are rarely recruited from the honor men of the academy, for, being purely military organizations, the latter would be prevented from constantly investigating the disposition of the heads of superfluous mules by the disagreeable necessity of looking out for their own. Such position as has been taken by these garrisons in marksmanship (in positions where Creedmoor is not thought of), and the essential difference between their practice and the pure (and unsupported) military theory of Willet's Point, may account for these facts, and under the circumstances we may expect to find greater interest in scientific investigation at Willet's Point than elsewhere.

Kriegsspiel has, however, been played at them—irregularly, we must confess, for it seems that it cannot be systematically introduced into the system by any other system than Capt. Livermore's.

For the variety of reasons heretofore cited officers who have wished to give the works of Von Tschischwitz attention have never been able to acquire more than his name, while with regard to those of Von Mayer, Von Trotha, and Verdy du Vernois there has always been at hand in each room for reference a club with which to produce but one independent opinion as to the merits of any system.

In conclusion I will say that I know that it takes a good deal of honest application to get up a Kriegsspiel, but a great deal more judgment and mental activity to hold on to it after it has been gotten up.

Probably there are officers who are incapacitated by mental or other limitations from seeing this point, though for active-minded correspondents, with good memories for German names, it should not have taken until the last of the month to do so.

It is, however, possible that the concentrated effort of introducing so many lies into the instructive history of the Engineer Battalion prevented the mental effort of appreciating that the name of Totten is spelled with three Ts.

ANXIOUS W. INQUIRER.

#### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some one long ago, on seeing a poor fellow keel-hauled, remarked that it was "undergoing a great hardship."

Trying to correct errors, may be so-called, inasmuch as in your last issue I find the voyage of the *Tamworth* prolonged to 109 days! No one knowing the old ship will be led astray

by this typographical error. Still, I think it would be well to say that owing to the imperfect vision of your types, or to my imperfect figures, forty-nine was made to read one hundred and nine!

R. B. FORBES.

MILTON, Dec. 18, 1882.

#### ENGINEER BATTALION AND CREEDMOOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent, "Rifleman," has entirely misunderstood the language of my letter of November 28. I said, as he quotes: "The high position taken by the Battalion in marksmanship (a position attained before Creedmoor was thought of), . . . is due to these facts." I did not say, as he seems to suppose, that the present efficiency of the Battalion in marksmanship existed prior to the establishment of Creedmoor. The latter statement is "entirely at variance with the facts;" the former is, I think, borne out by the record.

When I used the above language, I had in mind the following gratifying paragraph of General Tidball's Report to the General of the Army:

"As an entire organization, the Battalion of Engineers is far ahead of all others in marksmanship. This command, stationed at Willet's Point, convenient to Creedmoor, enjoys the advantages of that admirably equipped range; thus giving evidence of the benefit to be derived from such facilities."

From this I think it might erroneously be inferred that Willet's Point is quite near to Creedmoor, and that the Battalion has opportunities for frequent practice at that range. This is not the case. Creedmoor is about six miles from Willet's Point, with no railroad connecting them. Selected teams, when in training to shoot in Creedmoor matches, generally go there a few times previous to the match to study the peculiarities of the range; but the mass of the Battalion never shoots at Creedmoor and never goes there. The Army record of the Battalion is made entirely on its own range.

Again, I think it is generally imagined that the Battalion has gained its relative standing in marksmanship in the Army since the establishment of Creedmoor, and that this standing is due to its vicinity to the latter. This is not the case. Systematic target practice under the Heth system was conducted carefully and thoroughly at Willet's Point from 1867 until the new system came into use in 1878. During the year ending June 30, 1869, 21,130 shots were fired at a mean range of 317 yards, with 30.41 per centage of hits; in 1869 these figures were 26,590 shots, 329 yards, and 40.92 per cent; in 1870 they were 24,540 shots, 327 yards, and 38.48 per cent; in 1871 they were 10,124 shots, 350 yards, and 35.99 per cent; in 1872 they were 13,884 shots, 340 yards, and 44.23 per cent; in 1873, the year when Creedmoor was opened, they were 14,564 shots, 345 yards, and 47.65 per cent. After this date the percentage of hits steadily improved until the present Army system came into use, being 63.64, 63.63, 60.45, and finally 70.65 per cent, for the four successive years respectively. Moreover, as far back as 1860, before Creedmoor was thought of, the Army prize to the best marksman of the Army (a silver medal) was awarded by the Secretary of War to 1st Class Private J. W. Miller, of Company E of this battalion. These figures and facts amply support the above statement (as I intended it) to which "Rifleman" takes exception.

As regards the present efficiency of the battalion in marksmanship (which is an entirely different thing from its relative position in marksmanship in the Army), it is undoubtedly due in a very high degree to the emulation excited by the contests at Creedmoor; indeed, this great and beneficial influence is plainly shown by the above figures. It is true that the present proficiency was not attained until some years after 1873, but I cannot admit that Creedmoor is its only cause. Nor do I understand how "Rifleman" can claim for the National Rifle Association "the introduction of rifle practice among the Engineers."

Indeed, we are not entirely confined to the Creedmoor system. The scope of our instruction is believed to be broader, in some respects, than that heretofore specially encouraged there. We hope in the early future to see matches introduced in which the prizes shall be awarded, not to a few picked men, but to entire organizations. At the close of our practice during the last season, ten volleys were fired, in a single day, at the word, by each of the three companies stationed here, at 200 yards standing and at 300 yards kneeling. The best record was made by Company C, which had 33 men in ranks (total strength of company, 40 men). The target was six feet high and twelve feet long, and the mean percentage of hits at each range exceeds 99. We would like to compete in a match arranged on this basis, which we believe to be a better test of real practical excellence than any individual or team competition can possibly afford.

With the above exceptions, I fully and heartily endorse every statement of "Rifleman's" letter. In common with all the officers of the Battalion, I am a sincere friend of the National Rifle Association and a thorough believer in Creedmoor. I think this organization has been of incalculable benefit to the Regular Army, as well as to the National Guard. I would not deduct one particle from the honors justly due it; and I blame myself for using language not sufficiently clear to prevent the possibility of such a misconception.

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

WILLET'S POINT, December 16, 1882.

#### IS THIS SO?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Is not the recent General Order fixing the staff of Division and Department Commanders the same that was issued some years ago and repeated in the Army Regulations, but very generally disregarded?

December 19.

MARTINET.

It is about the same, but as to its being disregarded we have no immediate knowledge.—ED. JOURNAL.

#### RETIREMENT AND PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of December 2 I read with much pleasure and interest an article entitled "Longevity Rank for Subalterns." I think it is the very thing we want, and have not the least doubt that a bill, such as is proposed by the author, would meet with the strongest kind of support from the whole Army. But if Congress is unwilling that line officers should be advanced in rank by length of service, and at the same time retained on active duty, it would then seem but just that some retirement bill, similar to the one to which "Boston" and "X" seem to object, and which was published in your issue of November 18, should most certainly be passed. This last bill was undoubtedly gotten up in the spirit that, if we cannot have a whole loaf, then a half loaf, or even a slice, would be acceptable.

We hear a great deal about compulsory retirement at 63 instead of 64, and about an unlimited retired list. All this is very well, everybody knows. But all officers are not equally affected thereby, since for many, many years to come, officers who came in after, say, 1863, will be affected but slightly by retirements at 64 and even at 62. And why? We have but to take up the last Army Register to see how many officers there are who entered the service between 1861 and 1863. We will find that in the artillery, and infantry more especially, about one half of our present officers came into the service between those dates, say from May, 1861 to May, 1863. In the 19th Infantry, for example, twenty-one of the thirty-five officers in the regiment, or more than one-half, are officers who came in between 1861 and 1862. Now, furthermore, with only an exception here and there, we know that there is not much difference in the ages of these 1861 to 1863 officers, their average age to-day, it is believed, not exceeding 44, and therefore it is fair to conclude that for the next twenty years (length of time required to reach the 64 year retiring limit) promotion is as good as dead. This is the more evident—and I wish to lay particular stress upon this point—when it is considered that such is the number of the 1861 to 1863 officers (all of about the same age, and comparatively young), that they will fill, with perhaps only a very few exceptions, all colonelcies, lieutenant-colonelcies, majorities and captaincies for the next twenty years or more.

But some one will say—"that is all true; wait, and after a time promotion will become most rapid." But this "after a time" we plainly see means something like twenty more years; and meanwhile what is going to become, one may well ask, of subalterns who have already been fifteen years or more getting to places in the Army Register no higher than 15 from the top of the list of lieutenants?

These unlucky men must wait from 15 to 20 years more before they can get the additional bar to their shoulder straps; or in other words, a total period of from 30 to 35 years (long enough for subalterns to become great grandfathers) must elapse before they may hope for a handle to their names. Is this right?

I feel that the merits of the case will cause our legislators to do us justice, if we but keep united, and keep our temper.

EGALITE.

FORT OMAHA, Dec. 7.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to the Ordnance Bureau, U. S. A., for an unusually interesting series of Ordnance Notes, as follows: No. 206, Description of a "Tire-puncturing Machine," by Capt. John G. Butler, Ordnance Department; designed by Mr. Brewer, master carpenter, Watertown Arsenal. No. 207, "Torpedoes: Their Disposition and Radius of Destructive Effect," by Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. No. 209, "A Proposed Armament for the Navy," by Commodore E. Simpson, U. S. N. No. 210, "The Type of (1) Armored Vessels, (2) Cruiser, best Suited to the Present Needs of the United States" (prize essay, 1881), by Lieut. E. Very, U. S. N., heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL. No. 211, "The U. S. steamer *Albatross*," by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N. No. 212, "Chemical Theory of the Combustion of Gunpowder," by R. Bunson and L. Schischoff; translated by Professor Chas. E. Munroe, Naval Academy. No. 213, "The Development of Armor as Applied to Ships," by Lieut. Jacob W. Miller, U. S. N. No. 214, "Preservation of Wood," by Professor Chas. E. Munroe, Naval Academy. No. 215, "The Employment of Torpedoes in Steam Launches against Men-of-War," by Lieut. Chas. Chabaud Arnauld; translated from the French by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N. No. 217, "Wallace's Lure-throwing Tool," by Maj. N. W. Wallace, British Vols. No. 225, "Deviations of Small Arm Projectiles," by Captain John E. Greer, Ordnance Department U. S. A.

The reports of engineer officers of the Army upon "Bridging the Navigable Waters of the U. S." (which form Appendix B. B. to Gen. Wright's Annual Report for 1882) have been printed in a separate volume, which affords a better opportunity for consideration of the special subject of the reports.

The American News Company has issued a Christmas number of the "American Bookseller." Though a trade list of books adapted to the holiday season especially, it is besides a really beautiful printed and illustrated quarto, which everyone who gets it will wish to preserve after using its information to aid him in the selection of books.

"OLD BALDY," the famous war horse of the late General George G. Meade, U. S. A., was this week put to death near the old Abington meeting house, Philadelphia, by reason of his old age and infirmities. General Meade bought him at Washington and rode him on two days of the seven days' battle that began at Mechanicsville. He carried the General in the second battle of Bull Run, and received a bullet in the near hind leg. At Antietam he again carried his master in the fight until wounded through his neck. The General dismounted and left his charger, as he thought, dead upon the field. Later on, however, the horse was found by Meade's body servant quietly browsing on the field of battle. At Gettysburg both Baldy and his rider were wounded.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, Rear-Admiral, by Order in Council dated November 30 was promoted by the Queen Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet, "in recognition of the valuable services rendered by his Royal Highness during his tenure of the appointment of Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves." The Duke has been ill, but is now recovered.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE INCOMING AND OUTGOING STAFFS.

The new Staff of the National Guard of this State, who enter into office on the 1st of January next, have exceptional opportunities to do the State and the military establishment good service; and if, during the incoming administration, favorable results are not achieved, the citizen soldiery will be inclined to hold them strictly to an account.

In the first place, the new Staff is composed of gentlemen known to be in close political affinity with the Senate, the Assembly, and the Governor; and it is reasonable to suppose that all proper demands that may be judiciously made in behalf of the Guard will be granted.

Secondly, the outgoing officials have been unpopular from the fact that, during their term of office, many disbandments of organizations became necessary; and a number of innovations and changes respecting the discipline, inspections, and the economical management of the State forces, were instituted, which were looked upon with suspicion by a large part of the Guard who were very unwilling to accept them, or even give them the chance of a test. Many of these changes will be found after time has been given for their proper working, to be advantageous, others, such as the revised military code, were rendered abortive from being misunderstood by many officers, and from political opposition.

In other words, the Staff of Governor Cornell, in the midst of violent abuse, have performed a great deal of work which will prove of solid advantage to the Guard, and the outcome of which will redound to the credit of their successors more than to their own glory.

The year 1883 will find the National Guard more compactly reorganized, with a State uniform adopted in some regiments, and looked upon with favor by all the organizations, with one or two exceptions. A State camp has been instituted, and proved to be a success, with the men satisfied with their tent life, rations, pay and instruction, and with the camp experiment in good working order.

A fair, close "grip" now exists upon the Guard in matters of discipline and management; and although for many reasons, chiefly arising from the uncertainty of the future, there has been a dissatisfied and restless feeling both among officers and the rank and file, yet that is gradually but surely dying away; and a more cheerful feeling exists in military circles.

The new staff officers have a clear field before them; and, if care is taken to advantageously use the improvements already gained, to economically manage the different departments, to spend more of the appropriation for the benefit of the Line and less on the Staff, they are sure to win the gratitude of the State troops, over whom they will soon assume charge.

Economy in administration, avoidance of all red tape, simplicity in general orders, and a sharp lookout for the comfort and proper instruction of the organizations—that is all the Guard requires from Albany.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Col. Emmons Clark.—Of company drills in this regiment we have this week those of the 4th (Capt. Kipp) and 7th (Capt. Abrams) on Monday, Dec. 11. Company G, as usual, was the largest, and showed the most proficiency in all the exercises of the evening. The formation by the 1st sergeant was prompt and very careful, the men bringing their muskets to the order with precision and without slightest of the motions, which is often the case. When the company was turned over the captain subjected it to a minute inspection, and a few men were detected with coats not properly buttoned and some other minor defects, which, however, if not corrected, detract much from the military appearance of the company, as a whole. The ordinary movements in the school of the company were performed with great precision, the halt at carry being near perfection. The wheels performed on this evening were among the best we have ever seen, and it would be a hard matter indeed to improve upon them. The manual on the march, however, did not quite compare with that at a halt, and needs considerable more practice before it is executed with the proper snap. There is no doubt that the marching of this company excels its execution of the manual. Considerably more practice is needed in stacking arms, which was executed with lack of promptness and faulty alignment of pieces. That our remarks calling attention to the need of instruction in other respects than the school of the company were correct was proved by the execution of guard mounting, for which the company was divided into four details. We were somewhat surprised at the want of knowledge displayed by a company of the 7th on this subject, and can recommend only to practice it until it is executed in proper manner. The drill wound up with several quite well executed deployments as skirmishers on the right flanks, the only fault of which was that in a few cases insufficient distances to the left were taken.

The fourth company was not so well represented in numbers and therefore was put into single rank. The exercises consisted of marching by fours, wheeling by company, obliquing, forming double and single rank, on right and left into line and right and left front into line in double and single rank. The wheeling by this company fell far behind that of the other company, and in fact below the standard of the entire regiment in this respect. The fault lay mostly with the marching flank, which hardly ever took full steps of twenty-eight inches, and this caused the command to bend. Another fault was that many men did not cast their eyes to the marching flank. In executing on right or left into line there was a lack of promptness in wheeling, by which the fours failed to come to their proper position in line, and in many cases the fours halted beyond the alignment. The manual was good. More care is necessary in instructing the men to bring their pieces promptly to carry at the command halt.

**ELEVENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.**—Capt. J. M. Jarvis.—This command (Mount Vernon) gave its first entertainment, preceded by a drill, on Friday evening, December 11, in a hall crowded to its full capacity. The company is one of the two which were attached to the 8th regiment during last summer's encampment, and there it gained an enviable reputa-

tion for the soldierly bearing and strict attention to duty of its members. It is furnished with the new State uniform, which was worn on this occasion. The affair in a social as well as a military respect was successful, but the proper development of the military manoeuvres was somewhat interfered with by the small capacity of the drill room.

When assembly for drill sounded three officers and 28 men responded. The formation, which was single rank, was slow, but when it was completed the 1st sergeant turned over the company in proper manner, and drill commenced without delay with a good march in column of fours, with well preserved distances and steady, firm step. The next was a promptly executed right by two, followed by the command two left, and a very nice advance in company front, which was presently broken into column of fours, from which the command on right into line was executed. The fours arrived in their places in fair shape, but the carry on halting was not executed with sufficient uniformity, a defect noticed throughout the drill whenever the command halt was given. A number of marches in column of fours, and in line, obliquing, etc., and some very good wheels in company front having been performed, Capt. Jarvis proceeded to platoon movements, commencing with the command platoons right wheel, which, as well as the subsequent wheel into company front, was correctly and promptly executed. The next command was right by platoons, followed by breaking of the latter into column of fours and the execution of platoons left front into line, which manoeuvres showed that the company had been carefully instructed. The marching was very good, cadence correct, and step firm, the pieces were kept at proper slope, and the bearing of the men was soldierly. The drill closed with the manual, which was executed in such a manner as to entitle the whole performance to be called a very satisfactory one.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—Col. S. V. R. Cruger.—The drill of Co. K, Capt. W. V. King, on the occasion of the regimental reunion on Dec. 14, was so much of an improvement on the ordinary company drills of this regiment held during the present season that we give an account of it in full. The assembly was somewhat behind time, but when the fall in was once given the roll was called promptly and the 1st sergeant turned over a command of 16 files, rather small for an exhibition drill, but almost too large for advantageous manoeuvring in the drill hall, which is of somewhat limited capacity. When the command fours right was given the men showed at once by their steady swinging step and their correct observation of distances and alignment that they had been carefully instructed and that the movements had been well rehearsed. A fault was that at the command march the left feet were brought down with too loud a bang, a defect we have also noticed in some other armories, and that some men allowed too much swing to their left arms. Fours right and left about were correctly executed, and the alignments and touch of elbow during several advances in company front were quite perfect. Support arms on the march was not as good as could be desired, nor was the carry on halting from marching obliquely as well executed as might be expected from the other movements. After some good manoeuvring by the right and left flank in column of fours and in line the first mistake occurred. It was caused by one set of fours wheeling about as if in single rank, which threw the whole company off its balance, and caused a very broken line when the command fours left was given. When this defect was straightened out formations of line on right and left were executed with good success, both from single into double rank and the reverse. A defect in executing the right and left front into line was that the fours instead of obliquing with parallel fronts, made half wheels to the right or left, and thus spoiled the beauty of the movements. The effect of the monotony caused by the numerous repetitions of these movements now became apparent in a very perceptible carelessness on the part of the men, who began to slur over a good many movements and lost much of the exact bearing which characterized the drill in the beginning, but the captain seemed not to observe this and kept on drilling in the same manner, and thus spoiled somewhat the good impression made in the beginning. However, after awhile, he ordered a halt, and then executed the manual, which was quite creditably performed, with the exception of too high position of the hands at present in many cases. After this a rest was ordered, and the company having been reduced to a front of 12 files, was deployed as skirmishers on the centre four. Of course there was not the necessary room for the proper execution of this drill, but what there was of it was in the main correctly performed, as well as circumstances permitted. The movements were advances, and retreats with firings in double and quick time, rallies by fours, wheelings in skirmish line, etc. The intervals had to be very small—in fact it was little more than giving up the touch of elbows. Assemblies were not handsomely, the motions being slurred over too much. In rallying by fours the men kept up the firing until ordered to cease, which was wrong, as only a few shots should be fired after the circle is formed, when the men come to a charge bayonets without command.

As a whole, the drill was a very handsome one, and reflects credit on the company commander as well as on the men.

**TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.**—Col. Josiah Porter.—Capt. Clifford DeMott by energetic attendance to the wants and instruction of his company has now got it in such shape that it is generally recognized as the "crack" company of the regiment, a title which it well earned by its performance on Friday evening, Dec. 15. The company turned out with a front of 24 files, and went through its evolutions in a manner which can be excelled in no other armory than that of the 7th. We watched the whole drill, which was a very interesting one, closely from beginning to end, and the following is a résumé with remarks where it fell short.

The assembly was sounded at 8 p. m. sharp and promptly responded to, and when the company was turned over the captain began with a march in single files well executed, except in the two last fours or so, where distance was lost, which caused gaps when line was formed. During the dress to the right the steady appearance of the line was spoiled by two men also near the left who raised their hands to their faces. The manual was executed with much vim, and as a general thing was all that can be desired, but when subjected to a very close criticism the following points can be improved. In the first motion from support to carry the pieces were not brought down low enough to carry the left forearm horizontal; the secure arms was not executed with proper cadence, and needs more practising; in fixing and unfixing bayonets many men brought the butts too far to the rear; at ready right hands were held too low, most men holding them at the hips instead of two inches below the right breast; in the firings the positions of the feet were not correct in many cases, there being either too much distance between them or too near squarely turned out or to the front. In firing in double rank several rear rank men managed to almost double their distance from the front rank, which prevented them from advancing the muzzle far enough to prevent danger to the men in front; the stepping off in oblique firings was not well enough rehearsed, and in recovering from left oblique

aim the muzzles were not lowered at the same time the feet were brought back. These remarks are the result of very close observation, and the defects pointed out would escape anybody who was looking on from a distance. After manual the company led off with a very handsome march in column of fours, with perfect distances and alignments, handsome changes of direction, and ending with a capital halt and carry. At right shoulder two pieces were not held at proper slope. The manual on the march was excellent. The march in line which followed was very handsome, the fours wheeling about in excellent style each time, when arriving at the end of the hall, and the alignment and touch of elbow during the wheels which were next executed were such as to bring down the applause of every spectator. However, the pivot guides did not always keep up the step of nine inches, nor did they describe a sufficiently large arc of a circle in accordance with the size of the company. Formations of line on the left and right and to the front, both in double and quick time and in double and single rank, left very little room for improvement, and when these and a handsome march in double time had been executed, the command in place rest was given. A large number of men now applied for permission to leave the ranks, which was granted. This habit should be discouraged, as it is unmilitary. There is no reason why men should not be able in this cool weather to be without water for an hour; and if they imagine they cannot, an attempt should be made to teach them. In a well regulated company this habit should be frowned down.

On resumption of drill, after a short, good manual, marching was resumed with fine result. The obliques were very handsome, and the command right by twos was, with the exception of one set of fours which was behind hand, executed with great uniformity.

We would recommend to Capt. De Mott to discontinue the stamp made with the left foot at the command march, and on resumption of quick from double time, and to teach his file closers not to repeat commands.

With exception of the defects pointed out, the drill was one of the handsomest we have seen this season.

**TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.**—Col. Rodney O. Ward.—The subject of company drills in this regiment has received very careful attention at the hands of the colonel, who has prescribed a uniform system to be pursued by all the companies, each of which has been supplied with a set of cards, one for each drill night of the season. On these cards the movements to be performed at every drill are laid down, and these are similar for all the companies. By this not only complete uniformity of instruction through the whole regiment is achieved, but it is also expected at the close of the season to arrive at a more correct estimate of the capability of instructors and their application to their duties, as well as of the interest in drill shown by each company. The system is no doubt a good one, if for no other reason than that under it every company commander must put his command through the whole school of the company, and this compels him to make himself familiar with all the movements embraced therein.

The attendance at drills is generally considered satisfactory, many companies having so far managed to turn out with not less than 80 per cent. of their strength. Two companies drill on each night, one of which goes through the marching part of the programme while the other is performing the manual. We visited the armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, and found Companies A and B busy at their work, A at the manual and B in the main drill hall, marching. The latter when the roll had been promptly called showed a front of sixteen files, with quite a number of men in the line of file closers, which thus presented the appearance of a third rank, nearly every file in the rear rank of the company being covered by a file closer. Although tactics allow this proceeding, it is doubtful whether it was intended that it should be carried out to an extent like this. The first movement was formation of column of platoons to the right, correctly executed, followed by a wheel into line and repetition of the same movement to the left. These evolutions showed that the company was well instructed, and it is due to it to say that the drill was carried out without real mistakes from beginning to end. The motions of the men were prompt and military, and quite in accordance with the reputation of the 23d. The platoons marched well, and at the command halt, executed a very good carry. They preserved their wheeling distances; in changing direction the pivots marched squarely up to the wheeling point, and in wheeling described an arc of a circle proportionate with the size of the platoons, a point on which most organizations are deficient. The whole of platoon movements, as laid down in Tactics, were executed, including marches to the rear, formations of line to and on the right and left, formations of column of platoons to the front, and reformations of company in the same manner, marches by the flank and advances by platoons by the right and left, formations of column of fours from column of platoons, and the reverse. At the conclusion of these manoeuvres the company marched into the small drill room for the execution of the manual, and Company B took its place in the large hall. This company had a front of twenty-four files, and went through its evolutions in a manner quite equal, if not superior, to that of Company A, the movements being the same. We watched its manual very closely and found it very regularly executed. The firings, with exception of some minor defects in positions of feet and hands at ready, were excellent, some of the volleys being absolutely perfect.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.**—Colonel Richard Vose.—The right wing, Cos. A, D, H and K, paraded on Monday evening, December 18, for inspection by Major Goodwin, Inspector 2d brigade, under command of Major Landon. Colonel Vose was present, accompanying the inspecting officer. The adjutant was not present during the first part of the performance, and the duty was very creditably performed by Lieut. Gottschalk. Formation was prompt, and the battalion looked well in its dark uniform and white gloves, but in some instances there was too much display of white collar. The companies were, of course, not equalized and ranged from 10 to 18 files, Co. A being the strongest and best set up. The manual in line was fairly well executed, but there was some indication that the men were not well accustomed to the Major's manner of giving commands, who does not observe as long pauses as Colonel Vose. When the battalion was wheeled into column for inspection, Co. K showed next in strength to A, but in soldierly appearance it fell far behind, the men being unsteady in ranks; and on making errors they would laugh and exchange glances with their civilian friends.

The acting adjutant at inspection got himself into line with the non-com. staff, the major, however, taking his proper position. The color guard was composed of privates. The commander of Co. D gave orders to his company without drawing his sword, and the same defect was noticed in the captain of Co. K. The movements were confined to marching in column of fours, the movements were properly observed, that the armory offered no space for other manoeuvres. This was fairly done, but when distance was lost there was too much of a rush to regain it; as is the case in



nearly all the armories. The changes of direction were well performed, the men coming up squarely to the wheeling point in the majority of cases. The captain of Co. A was deservedly complimented by the Inspector on the appearance of his command. As no further battalion movements could be had, the Inspector ordered a guard mount, which was conducted by the Adjutant, who had meanwhile arrived. Captain Townsend acted as old, and Captain Jourdan, as new officer of the day, and Lieut. Gottschalk as senior and Lieut. Whitney as junior officer of the guard. This guard mount, with exception of marching on of the details, was a failure through the fault of the Adjutant, and at its conclusion it was ordered to be repeated by Colonel Vose, and executed in a more creditable manner. The Adjutant failed to march on with the Sergeant-major; he had no supernumeraries sent, and at the command to that effect no non-commissioned officers came to the front, evidently none having been detailed. The guard was not divided into platoons, and was marched to its post by the flank. The officers of the guard proved themselves tolerably well posted. As stated, between the failure of the first and the ordering of the second guard mounting, the Adjutant somewhat recovered himself, and the second attempt passed off sufficiently well to elicit the satisfaction of the Inspector. Major Landon proved himself a good battalion commander, but we recommend to the Adjutant to study up the subject of guard mounting, in which he showed an inexcusable deficiency, and to some of the company commanders a more close application to the details of instruction (their own, as well as the men's.) A slipshod way of handling their commands, as was apparent here in many instances, will not carry them through.

The main fault of the manual was want of uniformity and snap in dropping the left hand whenever necessary.

**NEW YORK.**—The marksmanship of the National Guard is steadily improving, as appears from the fact that during 1882 not less than 2,700 men qualified as marksmen, a gain of about 600 over last year, when the roll showed some 2,100 as qualified. Col. Steyer is busy preparing and forwarding the marksmen's badges.

The committee on the selection of a rifle for the international match are pushing their labor with energy; and we are assured that the rifle will be ready sooner than the men who are to handle it.

At an election in Company A, 23d Regiment, on Monday evening, December 18, 1st Sergt. William E. Prece was elected 1st lieutenant.

1st Lieut. C. H. Luskomb, Company H, and 2d Lieut. L. Backer, Company F, 22d Regiment, have resigned.

Returns show that 550 men of the 23d Regiment have attended the necessary number of parades to entitle them to the uniform fund. The recruit class of this regiment now number over 30.

Company A, 9th Regiment, will celebrate its twenty-third anniversary at Tammany Hall, on January 23.

An election of captain, Co. B, 8th Regiment, will take place on Tuesday, December 26.

The second promenade concert of the 7th Regiment, on Saturday evening, December 16, was very successful. The band, under leadership of Mr. C. A. Cappa, is now second to none in the country, and the music discoursed was delightful. The introduction of vocal music into these concerts has proved an attractive feature, and their popularity increases with each performance. The programme was a well selected one; and, by the shifting of the music stand, the difficulty as to the acoustics of the hall is completely overcome.

The resignation of Commissary L. F. Kirschmeyer, 65th Regiment, has been accepted.

The City Guard, of Buffalo, have lately been furnished with Springfield breechloaders.

A court of inquiry, with Col. S. Douglass Cornell as president, convened at Buffalo, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, to inquire into the conduct of Col. Thomas S. Waud and Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Rochester, 65th Regiment, and Col. P. P. Beale, Inspector of rifle practice on the division staff, at Bay View rifle range, on October 14. It is said that, on that day, a part of the 65th Regiment, under command of Col. Waud, went to Bay View for rifle practice. Col. Beale interfered acting as inspector of rifle practice. Col. Beale interfered on account of the firing contrary to regulations, the men not using their own rifles, and Col. Waud ordered Col. Beale from the firing point.

Quartermaster Baldus, 65th Regiment, has received an honorable discharge.

The 74th regiment will have a battalion drill on December 28, the army having been furnished with steam pipes.

Capt. A. G. Bigelow, Co. D, 74th regiment, has resigned. An exhibition drill of Co. F, 74th regiment, took place on Tuesday evening, which showed improvement in marching and manual.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the 8th regiment will be instructed on Thursday evening, December 28, at the armory. They must be in uniform.

Capt. John D. McLean assumed command of his company (F, 8th regiment) on Monday evening, Dec. 18.

Warrants in 8th regiment—William Tait, Q. M. Sergt., Co. B; John W. McGloin, Q. M. Sergt., Co. G; James H. Simpson, 3d Sergt., Co. D; Geo. W. Anderson, 4th Sergt., Co. D; Louis J. Aubry, Corp., Co. D; Chas. F. Ghentzer, Corp., Co. D.

Reduced to the Ranks (Co. H, 8th regiment)—Sergeant George W. Lacour, at his own request; Sergts. Wm. H. Jahne and M. L. Smith and Corp. J. Hooper, for non-compliance with by-laws.

The annual ball of the 7th regiment will take place on Thursday evening, January 11. The proceeds will be devoted to the care and maintenance of the armory. The following gentlemen constitute the executive committee—Col. Emmons Clark; Captains A. W. Conover, H. S. Steele, D. A. Pollard, W. H. Kipp, G. B. Rhoads, Daniel Appleton, Jas. C. Abrams, Jas. L. Price, Wm. C. Cassey, F. W. Bacon, Adjutant G. W. Rand, Qr.-Sergt. John F. Long.

Colonel F. E. Unbekant, of the 11th regiment, is still very ill.

We learn the Adjutant General's report is out, and that the 23d regiment has been given first place as a military organization amongst those which were sent to State camp last year.

Sergeant C. C. Blossom, Company A, 23d regiment, has won the "Palma" badge, the 20th competition for which has just taken place at the armory range three times. There are twenty-four competitions in all.

The second reception of Company D, 14th regiment, on Monday evening December 18th, was a complete success.

At an election held in Company A, Captain W. J. Collins, 13th regiment, Monday evening, Salmon L. Barnum was elected First Lieutenant and Sergeant Charles O. Davis Second Lieutenant. The members of the Adolph Athletic Club intend to join Company F.

The meeting of the 23d regiment, rank and file, on Saturday evening, Dec. 16, had the result predicted; the swallow-tail gray coat has been discarded, and the State service uniform, with the addition of gilt shoulder knots and white

body belts, has been adopted as the dress uniform of the regiment. It is needless to state that this action was a wise one, and that the change is an immense improvement. It is to be hoped that other organizations will soon follow suit. The decisions of the companies on this matter were almost unanimous, and hopes were expressed at the meeting that, as by the adoption of this uniform, the expense of joining the latter is reduced from \$75 to \$25, the membership of the regiment can now be raised to the number of 1,000. Col. Ward presided at the meeting, and in a very sensible speech said that "in a few more years the swallow-tails would be considered as antiquated as the old Continental uniform now is. New York State had only recently followed several of the other States in adopting a service dress, and the change had been approved by officers, such as Gen. Woodward and others, who have the interest of the National Guard at heart. They say, 'abandon fuss and feathers and come right down to a uniform that is business-like and practical and soldierly.'"

The action of the regimental Court-martial, imposing fines for non-payment of company dues, in the cases of five members of Company A, 13th regiment, has been reversed by a decision of the Supreme Court, which puts at rest the disputed question of the right of the regimental authorities to collect company dues by fine and imprisonment. A decision was also handed down in the case of John W. Brown, a member of Company B, 13th regiment, who joined the regiment before he was 18 years old, reversing the Court-martial's decision. Brown, it is claimed, ratified his enlistment by doing duty after he became of age. Brown was arrested by order of Court-martial in violation of an injunction, but Justice Callen released him on a writ of habeas corpus. Brown has brought suit against the regiment for damages.

The contemplated athletic entertainment of the 8th regiment is under fair headway, and the final committee have been appointed.

The 22d regiment has applied to the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation for the repair of the armory.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—An inspection of Company C, 5th Battalion, Central Falls, in heavy marching order, by the brigade commander and staff, took place on Friday evening, December 15th. The command turned out three officers and thirteen files, and went through its performance in a fair manner. With exception of some men in the second four who moved their hands, the company was quite steady at inspection. The marching was good, alignments fair, cadence correct. The manual needs improvement, the only motions well performed being the order and right shoulder—all the other movements were more or less irregular. The loadings and firings need more practice; in fact, the usual fault, want of attention to details characterized the affair from beginning to end. To have a skeleton four of three men in single rank on the left all through the performance was not tactical. At the command "parade rest," lieutenants are required to stand steady as well as men.

The inspection of Company E, 2d Battalion, on Monday evening, December 11th, was very creditable. The command, fourteen files, in heavy marching order, made a fair appearance and stood well during the inspection, and the condition of the company showed a vast improvement over previous years. The drill was comparatively well executed, and if the company keeps up its present progress, it will soon number among the best organizations.

Company D, 2d Battalion, was inspected Tuesday evening December 12th, with a strength of ten files, and went through its performance in an inferior manner to Companies E and D.

**MARYLAND.**—A new company, numbering forty members, to be known as the Mt. Washington Infantry, was mustered into service on Wednesday December 13th. The following are the officers: Wm. P. Vaughan, captain; C. P. Laurensen, first lieutenant; P. C. Leary, second lieutenant.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The 2d Regiment celebrated its forty-second anniversary, on Monday, December 12, by a street parade, in overcoats, knapsacks, and the new Army helmet, with which it has recently been furnished. In spite of the slippery streets, the marching and alignments were very satisfactory, but the manual on the march was defective. The command marched from Sixth street to Chestnut, thence to Third, to Market, to Broad, to Pine, countermarching to Walnut, to Nineteenth, to Chestnut, to Fifth, and thence back to the armory. At Fifth and Chestnut streets it was reviewed by Mayor King, and at Broad and Walnut streets by Gov. Hoyt and staff, Gen. Hartranft and staff, and Gen. Snowden and staff.

The companies comprising the Battalion of State Fencibles gave an exhibition in the school of the company, on Thursday evening, December 12, which turned out a very good performance. Company C took the lead, performing its movements with the highest precision, which was particularly noticeable in the wheels made in double time. Co. B excelled in firing lying down. Co. D fell somewhat behind in the firings, but made a good showing in the marching part of the drill. Co. A made the poorest show, breaking up in firing kneeling from the start, and did not recover itself. Co. G was inspected on Monday evening, December 18, at the City Armory.

It is stated that Adjutant General Latta will retain his position under the new regime.

#### MASON V. UNITED STATES—LONGEVITY PAY.

THE case of Chief Engr. Mason, U. S. N., retired, for longevity pay, will be argued before the Court of Claims immediately after the holidays. It was expected that it would have been argued before this, but there have been only three judges on the bench, and it was decided last winter that the case should be heard before at least four of the five judges. The appointment of Mr. Bancroft Davis to the vacant seat will make the required number, and the case will be heard, as just mentioned, after the holidays. The following is the brief prepared by Judge Warden, counsel for the claimant. The Government will also probably prepare a new brief:

I. Sec. 1457 of Rev. Stats., p. 253, directs that naval officers retired from active service be placed on the retired list of the grades to which they belonged, respectively, at the time of their retirement, and continue to be borne on the Navy register; and be entitled to wear the uniform of their respective grades, as well as be subject to the rules and articles for the government of the Navy, and to trial by general court-martial.

Sec. 1458, same page, provides that officers on the retired list shall be withdrawn from command, except as shall be presently indicated, and from the line of promotion on the active list.

The requirement of section 1457, that no officer on the retired list shall be employed on active duty, except in time of war, evidently reaches all cases of inferior importance to those provided for in the next section, and contemplates nothing more than the order of the President.

Sec. 1459 provides that, in time of war, the President, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, may detail retired officers for the command of squadrons and single ships, when he believes that to do so is required by the good of the service.

II. Clearly, then, there ought to be no question that a retired officer, even when not so detailed, is in the service, though not in the active service of the United States, just as this Court and the Supreme Court, in the Tyler case, held a retired Army officer to be.

III. Nor can there be a solid question that, on principle, and according to plain views of public policy, what is known as service or longevity, or service pay, is even more clearly applicable to the case of the Naval officer than to the case of the Army officer. If, then, the law shall be found to have discriminated against the former, on what ground of reason can such a discrimination rest?

IV. The law respecting Army officers provides that there shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier general, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service. (Sec. 1262 Rev. Stats., p. 219.) There is no such sweeping provision as to Naval officers; but, beginning with lieutenant commanders, there are specific provisions for longevity or service pay, as to officers in the active service.

Thus we find unquestionable indication of a legislative purpose to apply the same principle, as far as length of service is concerned, to the Navy and to the Army.

V. Sec. 1274, Rev. Stats. (p. 220), relating to Army officers, provides that officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired. Sec. 1588 of the same statutes (p. 270), provides that "the pay of all full service, or on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, after reaching the age of sixteen years, upon their own application, or on account of wounds or injuries received in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, shall, when not on active duty, be equal to seventy-five per centum of the sea-pay provided by this chapter for the grade or rank which they held, respectively, at the time of their retirement."

Now, it seems to me quite clear that this provision for the pay of retired Naval officers is no more limited, and is not, in any way, to be less liberally construed, than the just cited provision for the pay of retired Army officers. Well, that provision has been in the Tyler case, construed so as not to exclude retired Army officers from the benefit of the provision for longevity or service pay; and the construction judicially given to the section providing for the pay of retired Army officers is at once reasonable and established.

VI. By a fair construction of the several sections of the law (beginning with the eighth paragraph of section 1556, page 264, relating to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of Naval officers, must be determined, that not a syllable in them makes them any less applicable to the case of a Naval officer on the retired list, than are the words of the law providing for longevity or service pay, in the Army, to retired Army officers. The reasoning in the Tyler case, in favor of the construction thus established, as to the status of a retired Army officer in respect to service pay, is fully applicable here, to support that Naval officers on the retired list are withdrawn from the line of promotion on the active list. But the Army officer on the retired list is by force of section 1265, Rev. Stats. (p. 218), "withdrawn from command and the line of promotion." Clearly, a withdrawal from the line of promotion does not affect title to service or longevity pay. One can serve many terms of five years without promotion.

With the multitude of officers, including chief engineers, and so Mason himself, that limitation has nothing to do—since only a very few are, in any wise, even when on the active list, able."

An officer who has taken much interest in this subject well observed to me, in substance: "While in the instances of commanding ships and squadrons, the detail must be with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers on the retired list may be, on the mere order of the President, detailed in time of war for active duty. With the multitude of officers, including chief engineers, and so Mason himself, that limitation has nothing to do—since only a very few are, in any wise, even when on the active list, able."

THE *Daily Oregonian* has a few good words to say for our soldiers, as follows: "Our soldiers do not always have a good thing in the enjoyment of comfortable quarters at military posts. The severity of the service to which they are often subjected is extreme. As a rule the periods of comparative idleness and ease which they enjoy are paid for ten times over by fatigues, privations, hardships and dangers of the most trying kind. Take, for example, the Indian campaigns of Custer and Crook, the pursuit of the Nez Percés by Howard, Gibbon and Miles, with the desperate and costly battles that attended it, the campaigns of Carr and others against the Apaches in Arizona, or any of the vast number of similar instances in which the endurance of the soldier is strained to the utmost, and he earns all the repose that he is likely to get. The spirit necessary for service of this character can be developed only through a corps of men who, like the officers of the Army, have all their powers enlisted in their undertakings, and who are prepared at all times to attempt whatever can be accomplished by intelligence, energy, discipline, courage, high sense of honor and solicitude for personal reputation, working in combination upon single objects. Our Army is very small, but it performs more service than any other army of its numbers in the world."

THE rifle shot by which an actress met her death in Cincinnati the other day, at the hands of a fellow-actor, is thus described by a paper of that city: The marksman stood with the butt of his rifle firmly pressed against an upright wall, forming with it an exact right angle, so that under ordinary circumstances the bullet could not be deflected up or down. It would necessarily be a line shot, was upon a change only to the right or left. The mirror was upon a small iron upright, fastened to the stock of the gun. Now, looking at this, the shooter only saw the reflected image of his gun barrel, which was thereby doubled, shortening the distance to the object by just double its natural length. One other peculiarity of this reflection is that the apple seems drawn toward the gun and appears as though about touching its muzzle. Strange as the statement may sound, it is about the truest shot that can be made; but that a gun is always dangerous, and that no handling of one, even upon such geometrical theories as the one given, is without the most appalling dangers, is also proved. The accident was supposed to be caused by the bolt which locks the barrel slipping out of place at the moment of firing, allowing the barrel of the gun to drop down.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. asks: 1. Has a sentinel, after being posted, a "beat"? 2. To whom are official communications addressed, forwarded through proper channels, directed to either division, department, or district headquarters? Ans.—1. He has. His walking limits while on "post" are generally circumscribed to a certain area. 2. Your question is too indefinite. The address will much depend on the nature of the communication.

W. S. C. asks for a list of text books in use at the Military Academy, West Point. Ans.—Davies' Elements of Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Church's Plane and Spher. Trigonometry, Davies' Surveying, Church's Analytical Geometry, Keeler's French Grammar, Keeler's French Reader, Aguel's Tabular System, Whitney's English Grammar, Hart's Rhetoric and Composition, Abbott's and Sealey's English Lessons, Abbott's How to Write Clearly, Church's Descriptive Geometry, Church's Calculus, Church's Shades, Shadows, etc., Chauvenet's Least Squares



Bosell's Gram. Française, Rowan's Morceaux, Bartlett's Mechanics, Bartlett's Astronomy, Michie's Wave Motion, Fowne's Chemistry (2 vols.), Dana's Mineralogy, Le Conte's Geology, U. S. Art. Tactics, Tidball's Heavy Art. Tactics, U. S. Cav. Tactics, Upton's Inf. Tactics, Myer's Manual of Signals, Wheeler's Field Fortifications, Wheeler's Mahan's Perm. Fortifications, Wheeler's Civil Engineering, Wheeler's Stereotomy, Wheeler's Art and Science of War, Vingul's Guide to Spanish, Morle's Prog. Reader, Ollendorf's Spanish, Woolley's Intern. Law, Cooley's Const. Law, General Order No. 100, A. G. O., 1862, Ives' Military Law, Ernst's Mil. Engineering, Benton's Ord. and Gunnery, and Thompson's Electricity.

R.—The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home consists of Adjutant General Drum, Commissary General Macleely, and Surgeon General Crane. The Military Committee of the Senate, at the last session, recommended in a report that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Home and the Chiefs of the other Bureaus be included in the board.

A SOLDIER asks: When a non-commissioned officer reports for orders to a commissioned officer, in-doors and without arms, does he uncover and stand at attention, or does he salute the officer before addressing him after uncovering. Ans.—He simply uncovers and stands at attention.

### THE MIDSHIPMAID.

The sea is calm, the sky is blue;  
I've nothing in the world to do  
But watch the sea-gulls flap and veer,  
From 'neath the awning on the pier;  
And as I muse there in the shade,  
I see a merry Midshipmaid.

The sauciest of bonny belles,  
In brodered coat with white lappels;  
Her ample tresses one describes  
Are closely plaited, pig-tail-wise.  
A smart cocked hat, a trim cockade,  
Are sported by this Midshipmaid.

I wonder, in a dreamy way,  
If e'er she lived in Nelson's day?  
Was she a kind of "William Carr,"  
Or did she fight at Trafalgar?  
And could she wield a cutlass-blade,  
This laughing little Midshipmaid?

Was she among the trusty lads—  
Before the time of ironclads—  
Those reckless, brave young Hearts of Oak,  
Who looked on danger as a joke?  
Or did she ever feel afraid,  
This dainty little Midshipmaid?

She might have fought, indeed she should,  
In time of Howe or Collingwood;  
She might have—but I pause and note  
She wears a killed petticoat;  
And 'neath it you may see displayed  
Trim ankles of the Midshipmaid!

My dream is past! This naval swell  
Is naught but pretty Cousin Nell!  
"You lazy thing," she says, "confess  
You're quite enchanted with my dress  
Just take me down the Esplanade!"—  
I'm captured by the Midshipmaid.

—Punch.

### INSUBORDINATE LETTERS.

HERE are some of the punishments for writing insubordinate letters in the old Navy:

Col. Gales, of the Marine Corps, was dismissed the service for using disrespectful and insubordinate language to the President of the United States, and the sentence of the court was approved.

Lieut. Abbot was suspended two years for writing a letter concerning Capt. Hull, deemed insubordinate.

Capt. Shaw was suspended six weeks for sending an insubordinate letter to Capt. Hull, his superior.

Commodore Chas. Stewart, when commanding the squadron in the Mediterranean, suspended every captain under him for sending him an "insubordinate" letter, and kept them so in a foreign country until the pleasure of the President was known. His conduct was approved, the officers ordered home, and a confession of their error was the least atonement the President would receive to appease the violated rules of the service, and the insulted dignity of their superior officer.

Capt. Angus was dismissed, without the formality of a court, for writing an insubordinate letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

QUERY.—What would or should have been Collins's punishment for writing that insubordinate letter to Lieut.-Comdr. De Long, had both lived to return home?  
AN OLD SALT.

### A FRENCH REPUBLICAN ARMY.

To the Paris *Journal des Sciences Militaires* M. A. Gervais contributes an article on the French army, a portion of which has been translated for Colburn's *United Service Magazine*. M. Gervais endeavors to show that the military spirit of France, instead of being extinguished, as some contend, is only undergoing transformation. He shows that there are two types of armies: One of these types results immediately from the monarchical principle; it is permanent, and above all, is constituted with a view to aggression; that is to say, carries into foreign countries, remote enterprises, distant conquests, undertaken for objects which do not interest the nation. The other, which represents the democratic principle, is being constantly renewed, and has but one object—defence. The first is essentially aggressive (offensive), the second defensive.

"The monarchical army is compact, held well in hand by its chiefs, but distinct from the nation, in the midst of which it rises a distinct power, a military caste. The democratic army, forms a school in which the citizens perfect themselves in the art of war, so that in critical times, each may in his own person pay the debt of military service he owes to the commonwealth."

"It was only when all that remained of democratic institutions disappeared under the laws of the later Cæsars, that the principles which have since been developed in modern armies became known and recognized. Until then the soldier and citizen were one, and the duties of the citizen-soldier were concentrated in one solemn paramount obligation—the defence of his country." Of the effect of the present organization on the manhood of the nation, M. Gervais says:

"A very serious question which interests all those who are interested in the future of France is that of depopulation, which finds its solution in the system of national armies. It is undeniable, that by the actual mode of recruiting, we enlist during four years the strongest and healthiest part of the population. To a certain extent there are left to fulfil the functions of paternity only the halt and lame and weak, who by reason of their physical infirmities are least qualified. It follows that almost all the healthy youth of France is 'restrained' during four of the best years of their life from begetting children. Further, the military service brings the peasant population into the towns, and this effect of the service adds to the depopulation. In fact, at the end of a year the men are old soldiers, they become attached to city life, where they contract tastes and habits, the indulgence in which is incompatible with the responsibility of large families, and the consequence is as much as possible a limitation of the population."

"Another question which is intimately associated with that of depopulation is that of health. The mortality is greater in military than in civil life. It is in the first years of the service it is most considerable; it decreases towards the third year, and afterwards rises towards the tenth. In the first year the mortality is 12.8 per 1,000, in the second 13. per 1,000. This enormous proportion is the result of several causes; the abrupt passage from civil to military life, a change in food and lodging, the substitution of a life *en commun* for domestic life. For the greater part (71.75 per cent.) it is a change from the pure air of the open country to the vitiated atmosphere of the cities; it is in fact a complete change in climate and temperature. We consider the first cause the most influential; it is proved that the tastes and predilections of the young soldier are those of children. The result of the novel apprenticeship of military life."

"The chance of life diminishes from the tenth year of service. Thus in certain corps, the Gendarmerie, the Garde Republicaine, the Sapeur-Pompier of Paris, which are composed almost entirely of old soldiers, are found in material conditions much better than are the other troops, and some are even living with their families. Yet notwithstanding these advantages, consumption annually carries off from 4 to 4.5 per 1,000, whilst in the rest of the army the deaths from this disease do not exceed 2.25 per 1,000. Further, the mortality is proportionably higher among officers than among the rank and file."

(From the London Standard.)

### STEEL AND COMPOUND ARMOR-PLATES.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS MADE RECENTLY IN ITALY.

THE most interesting and instructive series of experiments with armor-plates which have taken place for many years have just been concluded at Spezia. The introduction of steel-faced and solid steel plates with hard faces has considerably altered the conditions of the attack and defence of ships. Whereas formerly rules were drawn up which were applicable to all cases, and for ordinary-shaped shot a certain amount of energy per inch of circumference could be laid down with confidence as sufficient to carry them through a given thickness of armor, it has now become clear that plates can be manufactured which are practically safe from danger of perforation. It is, however, impossible, so far as is yet known, to build any ship which can resist the ram of an antagonist, and there can be no impossibility in constructing ordnance which will have the effect of a ram on a small scale. If the newest armor of the day cannot be pierced, it can, at least, be driven in by some force or other. The only question is to find that force within practical limits. The tendency has lately been to avoid the difficulties inherent in a system of carrying very heavy naval guns by decreasing the calibre and increasing the velocity of the projectile. By this means admirable results are obtained with the old soft wrought iron plates, because a shot of small diameter and high velocity will pierce, as an arrow pierces, a soft material. But against a material hard enough to break or turn the point of an arrow Robin Hood himself could not succeed. So it is with projectiles from ordnance.

It now seems that plates can be made hard enough to resist perforation by any projectile yet made. The chilled iron of Trezzani, the still stronger steel of Whitworth, flying with a velocity of some 1,540 feet a second, have equally failed to pierce the unyielding metal, whether French or English, though the blow delivered by the Armstrong 100-ton gun has actually been sufficient to drive in the very strong backing of the plates. It is possible that a projectile may hereafter be made at once hard enough and tough enough to do the required work, but at present there are no signs of its advent. In the meantime, the plate has beaten the projectile, but the side of the ship has not beaten the gun. The question is, what gun—or, rather, what character of gun? The question is important, for all the latest progress in artillery has been in the direction of lightening the piece.

If the experiments just past are not wrongly interpreted we shall have to modify our present ideas and construct ordnance of such dimensions that the shot shall batter like rams rather than pierce like arrows. Unless new discoveries bring with them new opinions, an impetus which has now been given will carry every nation in the direction of extremely large and heavy guns, and the decision made by almost every Government to confine its exertions within certain limits of size will have to be reconsidered. It is not a little interesting to know that Italy, which has steadily kept at the head of Europe in the size of her naval guns, should now be the first to demonstrate the wisdom of the course her naval artillerymen have pursued. The men who have consistently worked out the idea find themselves justified by events, and certainly deserve the approbation of their countrymen.

It cannot be said that the events of the past week come upon the Italians entirely as a surprise. When, in the early days of steel armor, it was found that the steel plate, though not easily penetrated, cracked and broke up all over its surface, an attempt was made to meet the difficulty by using instead of one large plate a number of small ones, thus breaking the continuity of the metal and preventing the spreading of the damage. The idea was successful, and its effect was excellent against small guns. But the 100-ton gun simply drove the small plates into the side of the ship, and the destruction was even worse than before. The discovery made within the last few days has been that even large plates, strong enough to resist perforation, may so yield to the force of a heavy blow as to drive in the side of the vessel, though they themselves only show a slight indentation and such cracks as leave the armor still strong enough to resist penetration. Every great naval power has designed the kind of gun adapted for this purpose. England and Italy alone have made or adopted them, and but for these experiments the direction of progress might have been turned in another direction. It has been stated in the House of Commons, and is, therefore, no secret, that England is building ships which will be armed with guns of 75 tons or thereabout, capable of piercing nearly 30 inches of wrought iron. Such ordnance would throw a very heavy projectile, which would have, with the battery charge, an energy even higher than that of the hundred ton muzzle loading gun. But it is now doubtful whether we shall be able to stop at this point, and the power of the new 100 ton breech loading Armstrong guns now constructed or in process of construction for the Italian navy will be not only greater than that of the proposed 75 or 66 ton gun, but also greater than any piece of ordnance yet made, or being made, in Europe.

The spirited conduct of the Italian authorities, among whom Admiral Albini stands prominent, may be unpleasant for their neighbors, but will certainly oblige all Europe to follow, sooner or later, in the same direction. Heavy breech-loaders will probably become common, and, perhaps, it may be as well for England to take care that she is not behindhand in the movement. The new ordnance of great calibre will not only be valuable—necessary, indeed—for breaking in armor; they will also be able to throw huge shells containing enormous bursting charges of powder into the unarmored portions of ships, and the tendency in ship-building is to concentrate the great weight of armor about the parts of the vessel which are considered vital, leaving the rest, comparatively speaking, unprotected. The effect of one or two projectiles passing into the unprotected portions may not, indeed, destroy the life of the ship, but a considerable number of large shells bursting inside or passing through must be highly destructive to the lives of men, and even to that of the vessel herself in time. It must be difficult, or even impossible, to protect any ship entirely against fire; and, besides, the explosion of great quantities of powder between decks must render that part of the ship untenable by men. In spite of improved armor and all the newest inventions, such as iron decks below the water line, the guns will have the advantage, provided only that they be large enough. This is the chief lesson of the late experiments, and it is important enough to merit deep attention.

With regard to the comparatively minor point of the plates themselves, opinions differ widely. It has been clearly shown that compound plates—that is, wrought iron plates with a hard steel face—will, if well made, keep out all the moderately sized projectiles, whether of chilled iron or steel. This has been shown clearly enough by English experiments. It has now been proved that thicker plates, not so well made, because the machinery for them is not yet complete, will resist perforation even by the 100-ton gun. The Schneider steel plate, which is probably the best of its kind ever manufactured, has done the same. But in both cases there is a point where the power of the gun to smash in the plate becomes efficacious, and this was reached sooner in the case of the compound plates than in that of the steel. Unfortunately for scientific deductions, the compound plate had not the same support from bolts as that of the steel, and the effect of this was seen clearly the other day, when the steel plate was broken into several pieces, some of which, separated from all other support, were still held up by the bolts. It is, therefore, impossible to say distinctly that steel armor is better than compound, though there seems a probability that steel will in time become universally adopted for the purpose of armoring ships. That metal has many virtues and some defects. It would be contrary to all experience to suppose that the defects will not, in process of time, yield to the progress of science. The same gradual improvement which has brought English steel blades from a very low place, compared with those of some other places—Damascus, for instance—to that of the highest in the world, will doubtless continue to overcome difficulties till all signs of brittleness have been eliminated. It may be, and probably is, quite true that at present compound plates are better in the balance of advantages, but there is no reason why steel should not be better hereafter. And if that time should come, it would be unfair to turn round upon the Admiralty and abuse it for employing now a material which they now find to be, on the whole, more useful for practical purposes. Private enterprise will continue to work and to develop manufacture. It is the business of a governing body to take what lies ready to its hand. Otherwise it may be justly accused of unfairness in protecting one manufacture at the expense of another. Even if it had been clearly shown, though it has not, that the Schneider steel plate had by itself proved better than its rivals, it would not follow therefrom that English steel makers can at present match the Schneider productions. The future is in their hands to mould as they may or can. No doubt they are energetic enough to mould it to their will.



## FOREIGN NOTES.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the appointment of Field Marshal Moltke as chief of the grand general staff of the forces of the Prussian kingdom, a life-size portrait of the Marshal has been ordered by Emperor William.

LORD Hartington has been appointed British Secretary of State for War, and taken the oath of office.

*Temple Bar* says: It was one of the self-delusions of Napoleon III. that he had inherited his uncle's genius as a strategist, and he had been guilty of the extreme folly of drawing up at Paris a plan of the Crimean campaign, as imbecile in conception as it was impossible of execution. The famous scheme was that sixty thousand troops, half of them French and half Turkish, under the command of Gen. Bosquet and Omar Pasha, should blockade Sebastopol, without attempting to press the siege any further; that 55,000 troops, half of them English and half Sardinian and Turkish, under the command of Lord Raglan, should cover the blockading force from the mouth of the Tchernaya to Balaklava, and that 40,000 French troops, reinforced by 25,000 more French troops, then at Constantinople, under the command of Gen. Canrobert, should embark for Alutcha, and march to Simpheropol, which town they could easily seize, by a coup de main, and hold as the French capital of the Crimea, whence the whole peninsula would be gradually taken possession of. Lord Raglan curtly remarked, after a perusal of the paper, that the blockading force would be driven into the sea by the sorties of a garrison twice as strong as itself; that the covering force could not hold a position whose flank was turned by the garrison; and that the expeditionary force might take Simpheropol, but that a nearer base of operations for Sebastopol would be formed at Baghtebek Serai. He then politely handed back the precious document to Gen. Canrobert, and never alluded to the matter again.

"The war in Egypt," says the *Broad Arrow*, "although brief enough, can scarcely be called dear. It has cost, or will cost when all things are paid, about five millions sterling. Mr. Gladstone estimates the full expense, as far as it is known, at four millions and a half sterling; but the cost of the transport home has yet to be defrayed. This, with other liabilities not easily estimable, will probably raise the sum to five millions sterling."

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "great surprise, and no little disappointment, is felt in naval circles, at Capt. Fisher, C.B., and Lieut. Barlow, of the *Inflexible*, not having been mentioned in despatches; and much indignation is expressed at the treatment these and other naval officers, who rendered conspicuous aid, both ashore and afloat, during the Egyptian Campaign, have received at the hands of the Admiralty." The same paper says that "the Admiralty, as at present constituted, are not in very great favor with the service. Naval officers are greatly disappointed at the favoritism which is allowed to influence the decisions of the board. In the matter of promotion, it is openly asserted that more corruption exists now at the Admiralty than has been heard of for the last fifty years. It is only the friends of a certain clique who are advanced. Outsiders remain out in the cold."

Speaking of the court-martial of Commander Grenfell, for the loss of the *Phoenix*, the *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks: "The moral which adorns the tale in this case is, that it is not sufficient for officers to give orders like parrots, but, above all things, to see that their orders are carried out and promptly obeyed. Had Commander Grenfell done this, he might yet be in command of the *Phoenix*, and we should have been spared the necessity of making the remark that theoretical officers of repute too often are found wanting when placed to the practical test of active service."

The judgment of the Court-martial in the case of the loss of the *Phoenix*, wrecked on East Point, Prince Edward Island, on the night of Sept. 12, was: "The Court having found that the stranding of H. M. S. *Phoenix* was owing to the negligent navigation of the said ship; that, from the time of sighting East Point Light to the moment of striking on the reef, proper precautions were not taken to ascertain the distance of the ship from the light; that from 9.35 p. m. the courses steered, under the circumstances, were extremely hazardous; and, further, that, after the ship took the ground, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, it was

impossible to avert the total loss of the ship—the Court adjudged that the said Com. Hubert Henry Grenfell be severely reprimanded and dismissed from H. M. S. *Phoenix*; the said Lieut. (for navigation duties) John Hill to forfeit one year's seniority as lieutenant, to be severely reprimanded, and to be dismissed H. M. S. *Phoenix*; the said Gunner James Merrett to be reprimanded, and the rest of the officers and crew of the said ship to be acquitted."

In consequence of the increased expense of living entailed upon the officers of the Army of Occupation in Egypt, the War Office has proposed and the Treasury has assented to the grant of a special local allowance of 3s. (75 cents) a day, in addition to the pay of the officers of all ranks quartered in that country. With regard to the men, they receive a field ration gratis, and are not, therefore, put to any extra expense on account of rations, and no deduction is made from their pay as at home. The extra pay will be granted from the 1st October, the date at which the service of the Army of Occupation in Egypt commenced.

Advices from China say that large bodies of Chinese troops continue encamped around the capital of Tonquin, with the avowed intention of resisting further aggressive action by the French. Li Hung Chang continues to push forward the organization of the navy, and has ordered additional torpedo boats from Germany. Great quantities of small arms have also been purchased for the army.

The 100-ton Armstrong breech-loader has fired its proof rounds with perfect success. The highest charge fired was 776 lb., with a projectile weighing 2,000 lb. The muzzle velocity of the shot was 1,832 ft. to the second, or a total energy of 46,600 tons.

The *Broad Arrow* thus describes the most recent additions to the British naval fleet: "The most remarkable in point of construction is certainly the *Polyphemus*. She may be described as of a kind as yet unknown in any part of the world, and resembles a cylinder floating on its side. Deeply immersed, she has her ends tapered off so as to form a bow and stern. The top of the cylinder is flattened to form a deck, which is filled with steel armor. A complete cross section of this curious vessel would be similar in outline to the peapod. She is built throughout of steel, and is calculated to attain a speed of at least seventeen knots per hour. No guns are carried, her offensive weapons being her ram and Whitehead torpedoes. The two next, the *Ajazz* and *Agamemnon*, closely resemble each other both in construction and size. They are about 3,000 tons smaller than the *Inflexible*, their displacement being 4,920 tons and nominal horse power 6,000. The armor on the water line of the central citadel is disposed as follows: first, ten inches of oak next to the iron hull; this is again faced with eight inches of iron, making in all eighteen inches of iron and nineteen inches of armor. On the turrets there are steel-faced plates of fourteen inches in thickness; and, inside, four 38-in guns. Two others, which may be classed together, viz., the *Colossus* and *Majestic*, are somewhat larger than the above mentioned. They were laid down in 1879, and are the first armored ships designed by the Admiralty to be constructed of steel. The armament is to consist of four breech-loading guns of about forty ton weight in the turrets, together with six light shell guns on the superstructure. This introduction of heavy breech loaders as the equipment of the modern vessel indicates the era of a most important reformation in naval ordnance. We believe we are justified in asserting that these are the first breech loaders ever mounted in a turret." With regard to the *Polyphemus* it was lately denied in the House of Commons that she was a failure, and stated that "the intentions of the design have been fulfilled as regards the essential conditions of draught and stability. It has also been ascertained by trial that, with the stipulated horse power, the estimated speed will be attained, and even exceeded. The experiment with a group of locomotive boilers has not proved so successful as was hoped, and boilers of a known and successful type are being constructed, which will give the stipulated horse power." To that the *Army and Navy Gazette* replies: "But this will not improve her sea-going qualities, nor decrease her tremendous pitching and rolling, which render her unsafe at sea. Besides, to get out the old and put in new boilers, the *Polyphemus* will have to be cut in two or taken to pieces. As well build a new ship."

The *London Spectator*, in a review of Sir Garnet Wolseley's "Book of the Soldier," says: "We are glad to find Sir Garnet Wolseley advocating the employment on a large scale of mounted infantry in war. He thinks the proportion between them and the cavalry might be three or even four to one. But he does not contend as some do that the cavalry can be dispensed with. On the contrary, he writes, 'Without cavalry it is really impossible to obtain information of the enemy's doings, or to keep up your communications efficiently. Cavalry can be, however, of but little use unless the officers and non-commissioned officers are well

educated in reconnaissance duty. I regret to say that ours is sadly deficient in this knowledge.'"

The order "Pour le Merite," conferred by Kaiser Wilhelm upon the Duke of Connaught in recognition of his services in Egypt, was founded by Frederick the Great, and is the highest military decoration in the gift of the Prussian crown. The emperor bestowed it upon his son, the crown prince, on the field of Koniggratz, and now bestows it also upon the Duke of Connaught, since he, by his marriage with a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, is regarded as a member of the royal family of Prussia.

On weighing the Life Guards it was found that the heavy-weights had lost and the light-weights had gained a bit in Egypt.

CAPT. Robert Oughton, marine superintendent of the Red Star line, died at Antwerp, recently, at the age of sixty-one years. Capt. Oughton had held the office of marine superintendent of the line for ten years, and during the war of the Rebellion, when in command of the *Three Bells*, he saved the lives of several hundred troops on board the transport *San Francisco* by standing by that vessel for nearly a week during a heavy gale. For his conduct on that occasion he received the thanks of Congress, a gift of a large sum of money, a number of gold medals, addresses, and other gifts, and was accorded a reception in the old Broadway Theatre in New York city. No British sailor was ever so lionized in this country, before or since, as Capt. Oughton. The quartermasters of the steamers *Belgenland* and *Switzerland* acted as pall-bearers at his funeral, and his coffin was covered with the American, Belgian, and English flags.

"No lady of refinement likes to resort to superficial devices to supply a becoming semblance of her former beauty. It is health alone that kindles the fire that lights the countenance and brings back the fresh tints of the apple blossoms to the faded cheek. If anything on earth will do this it is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has already brought health to multitudes with whom all other means had failed."

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## MARRIED.

ANDREWS-TAINTOR.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Boardman, 557 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., Dec. 14, 1882, by the Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, assisted by Chaplain Geo. W. Mullins, 25th U. S. Infantry, KATHERINE BRAYTON TAINTOR, youngest daughter of the late Jesse F. Taintor, Esq., and Lieut. GEORGE ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry.

HAYDEN-REYNOLDS.—Near Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 12, EDWARD E. HAYDEN, U. S. Navy, to KATE, daughter of General J. J. Reynolds, and granddaughter of the late Major William F. Bainbridge, U. S. Army.

NORTON-WHEELER.—At Hammondsport, N. Y., Major THOMAS H. NORTON, U. S. Army, to Miss NELLIE WHEELER.

STOLBRAND-BISHOP.—At Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 18, Lieutenant VASA E. STOLBRAND, 13th U. S. Infantry, to Miss NELLIE BISHOP.

WASHBURN-ALLWORTH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Washington, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, DWIGHT H. WASHBURN to ELLA L., daughter of Capt. Edward Allsworth, U. S. A., retired.

## DIED.

FORTUNE.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 16, GUNNER THOMAS H. FORTUNE, U. S. Navy.

HATHAWAY.—At St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12, ARTHUR, aged four years, seven months and eight days, son of Captain and Mrs. F. H. Hathaway, U. S. Army.

JORDAN.—Near Fort Verde, A. T., December, 1882, (precise date so far unknown), 2d Lieutenant ALLAN R. JORDAN, 3d U. S. Cav.

KOBER.—At Governor's Island, N. Y., Dec. 19, MARY, wife of Charles Kober, U. S. Army. Intermat at Washington, D. C.

MASON.—At Fort Huachuca, A. T., Dec. 20, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel JULIUS W. MASON, Major 3d U. S. Cavalry.

SCHENCK.—At Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 21, Rear Admiral JAMES F. SCHENCK, U. S. Navy, retired.

SCHOFIELD.—Suddenly, at Fort Apache, A. T., Dec. 17, Brevet Colonel GEORGE W. SCHOFIELD, Lieutenant Colonel 6th U. S. Cavalry.

SMALL.—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 27, OLARA GERTRAUDE SMALL, eldest daughter of General M. P. Small, U. S. Army, aged 16 years and one month.

THOMAS.—At Erie, Pa., October 29, Mrs. MARY P. THOMAS, wife of Joseph G. Thomas, carpenter U. S. Navy, retired. Intermat at Newport, R. I.

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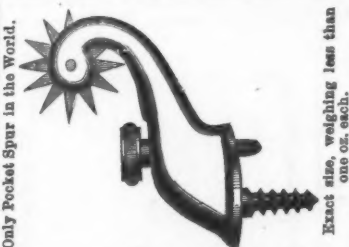
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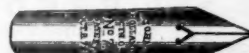


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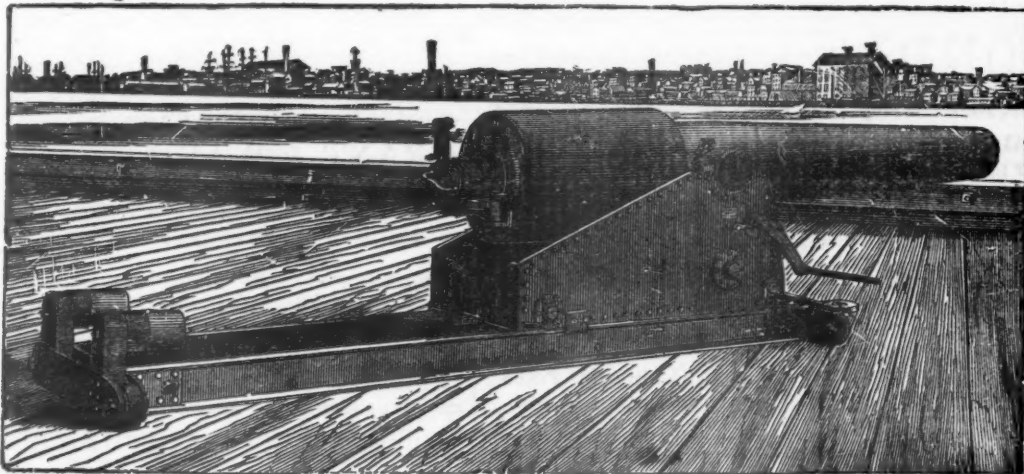
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